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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS:
 (T) Temp. 57 (45-61). Tomorrow variable.
 11-1: 53-59. Yesterday's temp. 10-5 (50-56).
LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 50-54 (40-48).
 Snow variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-8 (50-56).
CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROWE:
 10-14 (50-58). Yesterday's temp. 7-6 (45-52).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE:

Austria	10 S	London	51.00
Belgium	18 S.F.	Luxembourg	18 L.F.
Denmark	3 D.S.	Monaco	1.25 F.
France	11 F.	Netherlands	1.25 F.
Germany	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
Greece	1.20 D.S.	Portugal	10 E.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	55 F.
India	15 D.S.	Sweden	2.25 S.F.
Italy	25 D.S.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Japan	20 D.S.	Turkey	7.25
Israel	250 L.F.	U.S. Military (24h)	50.50
	2.60	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.



Israeli soldiers search for terrorists.

10 Israelis Wounded

An Arab Infiltrator Is Killed in a Border Settlement Raid

ROSH HANIQA, Israel, Dec. 6 (AP).—Israeli troops, who had rushed to the frontier settlement, charged a terrorist today after Arab infiltrators raided a farming settlement near the Lebanese border, wounding two civilians, security officer reported. The raid, the officer said, was for more terrorist infiltrators. At nightfall, the officer said, the military command of the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the attack. Fighting has been going on with enemy troops in the Rosh Haniqa district since tonight, the command said in a statement published by the Arabian news agency, Wafa. The command claimed that rifles were in control of many of the Rosh Haniqa and had killed heavy casualties on the night. It said that "several guerrillas" were involved in the attack.

Israeli troops, who had rushed to the frontier settlement, charged a terrorist today after Arab infiltrators raided a farming settlement near the Lebanese border, wounding two civilians, security officer reported. The raid, the officer said, was for more terrorist infiltrators. At nightfall, the officer said, the military command of the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the attack. Fighting has been going on with enemy troops in the Rosh Haniqa district since tonight, the command said in a statement published by the Arabian news agency, Wafa. The command claimed that rifles were in control of many of the Rosh Haniqa and had killed heavy casualties on the night. It said that "several guerrillas" were involved in the attack.

No Infiltrators Found
 The army's daylong search failed to flush out other Arab infiltrators around Rosh Haniqa, which stands on a hillside. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Saudis, Aramco Reportedly In Accord on Take-Over Price

BEIRUT, Dec. 6 (AP).—Saudi Arabia and four American oil companies have reached a basic agreement on the sale to Saudi Arabia of the companies' 40-percent interest in the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), the Middle East Economic Survey reported today. The report, from Riyadh, the Saudi capital, indicated that the Saudis would pay the companies about \$15 billion in addition to the \$500 million paid them two years ago for 25 per cent of the company. Some major points remain to be worked out, but these are expected to be dealt with in the near future, the report said. The four companies are Standard of California, Texaco, Exxon and Mobil. In New York, an Aramco spokesman said today that representatives of the four companies will confer with Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani in London during the weekend. Authoritative Saudi sources said that a recent offer made by the companies "would, in principle, satisfy Saudi Arabia's requirements" the publication reported.

Far-Dealing Effects
 The deal will have far-reaching effects on the international oil situation and may do away with the current complicated price, royalty and tax structure, the report added. Aramco, the world's largest oil-producing company, accounts for most of Saudi Arabia's oil production. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Mrs. Gandhi Attacks Advice by West on Running Country

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi attacked rich Western nations today for "lecturing" India on how to eliminate poverty and run the country. She said that the world economic crisis is largely the fault of mismanagement by Western nations and overindulgence by them while heedless of shortages. Mrs. Gandhi's comments, in a speech prepared for a national conference, were seen as a significant measure to her attitude in the face of the world economic crisis. She said that the world economic crisis is largely the fault of mismanagement by Western nations and overindulgence by them while heedless of shortages. Mrs. Gandhi's comments, in a speech prepared for a national conference, were seen as a significant measure to her attitude in the face of the world economic crisis.

to feed India, even though we import only about 3 per cent of our requirements," Mr. Gandhi said. "Our own agricultural progress is completely ignored. The achievements of our atomic scientists are misrepresented, and we are lectured on the need to have the right priorities." The reference to atomic scientists underscored Mrs. Gandhi's criticism of India's atomic test blast last May 18. Many foreign commentators suggested that resources used to make the nuclear device would have been better spent on food for India's 580 million inhabitants, many of whom suffered from hunger this year. But Mrs. Gandhi rejected the criticism and implied that Western countries were poorly placed to advise India on how to use resources effectively. "This most relevant and revealing fact is that a tiny minority of affluent countries is using food, petrol and other essential commodities out of all proportion to their needs," she said. "The other day, I was told by an authority that more milk powder is fed to animals in Western Europe than goes to children of all the developing countries put together," the Prime Minister added. Mrs. Gandhi said that the economic pinch around the world has led some in the rich countries of the West to point an accusing finger at India's population growth, which is at about 2 per cent a year. "There is no doubt that the rate of growth of our population must be brought down," she added. "Not in deference to the barrage of propaganda which is directed against us, but because of our own conviction that family planning is essential for improving our standards of living."



Indira Gandhi

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A Summit On Europe Security Is Seen Near

By James Goldsborough
 PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI).—A 35-nation summit meeting on security and cooperation in Europe became a likelihood today following the second day of meetings between the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. After today's meeting, both sides spoke of "agreement on all essential points," and the Soviet press spokesman, Leonid Zamyatin, said he thought the summit would be held in Helsinki in the first half of next year. French spokesman Xavier Beauchamps would say only that the two leaders had "personally agreed to the terms of the communiqué" on the security conference, which will be signed tomorrow.

Progress Noted
 The wording of the communiqué will probably not name dates and places for the conference, despite the statement by Mr. Zamyatin, but it will indicate that progress is being made in the current negotiations in Geneva, although more progress is necessary to justify the unusually large summit meeting. The key purpose of the Soviet visit here was to swing the French behind the summit idea, which the Russians have championed since the security conference opened in Helsinki two years ago. While the French made it clear today that they could decide nothing bilaterally with the Russians, with French backing the summit is all but a sure thing. It would include all the nations of Europe plus the United States and Canada. The West Europeans have played the key Western role throughout the negotiations, particularly in refusing to accept the Russians' summit plan without Soviet agreement to negotiate improvements in communication and contacts between East and West. Reports from Geneva in the last few weeks have indicated that for the first time the Communist nations have begun to talk during the weekend. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



"Take this for a vote, King," says this anti-monarchist poster on eve of vote.

Homesick King Awaits Vote Result

The Greek Rift on the Monarchy

By Steven V. Roberts
 ATHENS, Dec. 6 (UPI).—What are we going to do with the king? said a café owner as he served tiny cups of Turkish coffee. "We don't need him, but not necessary. If I vote for him now, my children will live under him. I can't vote for someone who will rule my children." This Sunday, Greeks will decide in a national referendum whether to restore Constantine to the throne or establish a republic. In parliamentary elections last month, Piraus gave the New Democracy party of Premier Constantine Caramanlis almost exactly the same majority he received nationwide. Now, most people in this industrial port city seem to agree with the café owner: They don't think they need a king. Constantine, who is 84, inherited the throne in 1964. In April of 1967 the government here was overthrown by a coup d'état. Eight months later the king fled to start a counter-coup, but when it failed he fled to Italy. In recent years he has been living near London with his wife, Anne-Marie, a Danish princess, and their three children. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rejection Forecast
 ATHENS, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—An opinion poll predicted yesterday that the Greek people will vote heavily against Constantine in the referendum. The Athens-based Organization of Social Surveys and Opinion Polls, which correctly predicted the recent general election victory of Premier Caramanlis, reported that 54.5 per cent of those it polled said they were against the return of the king. Only 13.5 per cent said they were in favor of the monarchy and 22 per cent were undecided. Eight per cent refused to reply and 2 per cent said they would not vote.

Makarios Returns to Cyprus Today, Clerides to Resign

From Wire Dispatches
 NICOSSIA, Dec. 6.—United Nations peace-keeping forces here as well as mainland Greek armed forces went on a precautionary alert today in preparation for tomorrow's return to Cyprus of Archbishop Makarios. Acting Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides, who announced that he would resign in favor of the archbishop tomorrow, called on his countrymen to unite behind Archbishop Makarios to avoid violence. The Turkish Army also put its occupation forces in Cyprus on special alert today. The Turks have said Archbishop Makarios's return will only complicate efforts to find a lasting solution to the Cyprus crisis. They have warned that they will act to protect Turkish Cypriots still living in Greek areas of the island should they be endangered by renewed communal fighting among Greek Cypriots. Archbishop Makarios was returning for the first time since he was ousted from the presidency by a July coup. He is now in Athens. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

New Vote Called
 The monarchy was abolished in a referendum last year, but the balloting was widely regarded as illegal. After the junta collapsed over the Cyprus crisis in July, a new vote was called to settle the issue. The former king still commands significant support in a country where tradition colors many areas of life. "We've always been royalists," said a shopper, her arms laden with packages. "From the time we were small children, my parents always talked about the king." An old woman added, "The title, the grandeur—it's nice. We used to watch him go into the palace, and we'd applaud and shout long live the king." A clerk in a record store defended the monarchy as a bulwark against Communism. "Before they could come to power," he explained, "they would have to overthrow the king." But after more than seven years of dictatorship, most Greeks are enjoying democracy, and they resent anything that smacks of authoritarianism. "You can change a bad president," snapped the owner of a men's store, "but you can't change a bad king." In Greece today there is a feeling of rebirth, of starting fresh, and many people here say that the monarchy is outdated, backward.

Deciding Suit by Radio, TV Networks

Judge Rules Nixon Tapes May Be Aired

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The White House tape recordings introduced as evidence in the Watergate cover-up trial are public property and can be reproduced for broadcasting, a federal judge has ruled here. The decision by U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell yesterday had been sought by radio and TV networks, which filed suit to get access to the tapes and opposed by attorneys for former President Richard Nixon. It was the first time a federal judge has ordered the release of tapes played during a criminal trial. The actual release to broadcasters will be held indefinitely, however, pending suggestions on how to reproduce the recordings so that all members of the public can have access to them, as well as suggestions on how to avoid what Judge Gesell called "overcommercialization" of the tapes. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Jobless Rate Soars to 6.5% as Layoffs Increase

By Peter Milius
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The nation's unemployment rate rose steeply last month from 6 to 6.5 per cent of the labor force, the highest it has been since 1961, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. About six million Americans were unemployed, one out of every 16 in the work force and 1.7 million more than a year ago. A third of them were heads of households and only about half were covered by unemployment insurance. The total unemployed rose 462,000 from October to November, evidence of the speed with which the recession is now developing.

The rate is virtually certain to rise still further in December. The bureau's November sampling of the labor force was for the week of Nov. 11 through Nov. 15. Thousands of additional layoffs have been announced since then, most prominently in the auto industry and among its satellites, but in many other sectors of the sagging economy as well. Just today the Ford Motor Co. announced it was laying off 8,700 more workers. Demand and production have fallen faster in the last three months than President Ford and his economic advisers thought it would, and the President has come under increasing pressure to shift away from restraining the economy in order to cool off inflation, and to move toward pumping it up, to combat recession. He indicated in an interview in Newsweek magazine published earlier this week that he might make such a shift when unemployment reached 6.5 per cent, and aides have said since that a tax cut is one of the stimulants under consideration. Today White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen would say only that the new unemployment rate "is a source of great concern" and that "the situation is being reviewed" and that "as we decide to take new steps they will be announced." Mr. Nessen also renewed the President's call for quick passage in Congress, before it adjourns, of increased aid to the unemployed. In his economic message in October the President proposed an expansion of unemployment insurance to cover more workers and cover more workers longer, and expansion as well of the program under which the federal government gives states and cities money to hire the unemployed in public-sector jobs. The House Education and Labor Committee and its Ways and Means Committee approved such legislation this week, and it could come up next week on the House floor. Mr. Nessen today chided Congress for not having acted sooner, noting that under the terms of the legislation the President first proposed, November's 6.5-per-cent unemployment rate would have been enough to trigger the two new programs and start the money flowing. The government's original budget for this fiscal year anticipated outlays of a little over \$8 billion in aid to the unemployed. The revised \$302.3-billion budget that the President submitted last week anticipated unemployment outlays of about \$11 billion, but it was based on the assumption that unemployment would not reach 6.5 per cent until next spring.

Unemployment In W. Germany A 15-Year High

NUREMBERG, Dec. 6 (AP).—West German unemployment soared last month to its highest level in 15 years, with 799,300 persons—3.5 per cent of the labor force—out of work, the Federal Labor Office reported today. The disclosure was certain to bring Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government under renewed domestic political pressure to invigorate the West German economy. The Federal Labor Office said that the November jobless rate was the highest since the 5.7 per cent recorded in February, 1959, when 1.2 million Germans were unemployed. Last month's figures were twice as high as those of November last year, when there were 331,800 unemployed, or 1.5 per cent of the labor force.

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Judge Gerhard Gesell

Under no circumstances will the tapes be released until the trial ends. None of the prosecutors or

defendants in the trial had objected to release of the tapes, which already have been heard by the jury as well as members of the press and public who have attended the trial during the past two months. The only formal objection to their release came from Mr. Nixon. His attorneys said that he would be embarrassed by public broadcasting of the contents, and contended that he still had a property right in the tapes. "Former President Nixon has no right to prevent normal access to these public documents, which have already been released in full text," Judge Gesell wrote in an eight-page memorandum. "His words cannot be retrieved; they are public property and his opposition is accordingly rejected," he added. Colson Testifies

In testimony at the Watergate cover-up trial today, Charles Colson testified that two days after convicted Watergate burglar Howard Hunt Jr. demanded \$120,000 from the White House, H. R. Haldeman told him that Hunt could not be allowed to say things that were damaging to the White House. Colson read today from a memo which he said he prepared for his files immediately after talking by telephone with Mr. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff, on March 23, 1973. Colson said in the memorandum that Mr. Haldeman asked "what representations I had made to Howard Hunt with respect to the communication of his sentence." The memo continued that Colson said he had not seen Hunt since the break-in the previous June at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex, but that he had talked with Hunt's lawyer two or three times. Colson insisted he had not told Hunt that his sentence would be commuted before Christmas and that he had never used anyone else's name in the conversations.

Ford, Schmidt End Economic, Political Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—President Ford and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany today ended economic and political talks described by a State Department official as so successful that they should serve as a model to the world. Arthur Hartman, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said at a White House news briefing that the talks "could be viewed as a turning point" in American-German economic relations. Mr. Ford and Mr. Schmidt hit it off so well in their first meeting that the West German invited the President to Bonn and Mr. Ford accepted, he said. No date has been set for the visit. White House press secretary Ronald Nessen released a joint U.S.-West German statement on the talks that listed agreements on matters including energy, the

economy, East-West relations and the Atlantic Alliance. "We believe that the example of these talks and the degree of agreement shown in this joint statement is something that we would hope that others in both the developed and less developed world—and indeed among the [oil] producers—would take as a guide to their thinking and activities," Mr. Hartman said. The need for cooperation on solving the oil shortage figured largely in the 1,000-word statement. "Because the extraordinary nature of this economic problem is such that it cannot be solved by the individual efforts of one or two countries, it will require the broadest kind of cooperation," Mr. Hartman said. "And I think we are more hopeful after these discussions here because we feel there is a

great shared view with a partner that has great economic strength and also great political influence," he added. Mr. Hartman also said that Mr. Schmidt would talk next week with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, who did not participate in planning by the United States and its allies on handling Arab oil producers' demands. The French President will meet Mr. Ford for talks Dec. 14-16 on the Caribbean island of Martinique. The joint statement listed: • Support for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plan for an international energy agency to give the Western industrial nations a common front against the oil producers. Mr. Hartman said that Mr. Schmidt had some differing ideas on details, but on the main point agreed with Washington.

• Agreement on starting prompt international talks on raising world food production and cooperation between food producers and consumers. • Agreement on continuing the Atlantic Alliance's political and defense strength as the basis for pushing East-West détente. • Mr. Schmidt's approval of Mr. Ford's pact with the Soviet Union at Vladivostok last month on limiting strategic nuclear arms. • No disagreement on such East-West diplomatic efforts as the Vienna talks on reducing military strength in Central Europe, on the European security conference in Geneva and on the need for Middle East disengagement agreements and more negotiation progress between the Arabs and Israel.

Imports at 3 Per Cent
 "Reports and cartoons in Western newspapers create the impression that grain is being grown by the [Western countries] only

Panel Finds Rights Lacking

EEC Treatment of Migrants Scored

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (AP).—Sharp criticism of the European Economic Community's treatment of the 9 million migrants working in the Common Market is made in a report drawn up by the European Commission.

The document, as yet unpublished, says that most migrants are second-class citizens who owe obligations to their host countries but are given few rights or benefits in return despite their

vital contribution to the Nine's economies.

Prepared by Patrick Hillery, the EEC commissioner responsible for social affairs, the "Action Program for Migrants and Their Families" is intended as a basis for a harmonized policy toward migrants, who make up 4 per cent of the community's population of 250 million.

He found that migrants are tending to stay longer in their host countries than ever before and that their appetite for af-

fluence grows the longer they remain. "Their sense of exclusion from society therefore becomes more acute," the report says, adding that the resulting frustrations are in the long term "intolerable" as well as dangerous for the community as a whole.

The commission points out that many categories of social security benefits do not apply to third-country migrants. They are often excluded from social benefits not directly linked with the job.

Children, the commission says, are especially hurt by the difficulties of integrating into a new language and culture. EEC educational systems provide few extra facilities to help migrant workers' children.

The report says that migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to illness and disease following the sudden change of climate and environment—the problems are aggravated by linguistic barriers in communication with medical staff.

Equal Rights Sought

Mr. Hillery wants migrants to have the same voting and civil rights as those enjoyed by Irish citizens living in England. He is supported in this by Regional Policy Commissioner George Thomson and also by Commissioner Altiero Spinelli, but all the other EEC commissioners have raised objections to the idea.

The paper, scheduled for discussion by EEC ministers next month, stresses that a policy on migrants must also deal with the problem of illegal migration. This has been growing recently and is estimated to amount to 10 per cent of the total volume of immigration. The commission believes that there are approximately 600,000 illegal immigrant workers in the community—not including their families.

But EEC officials say that the program for migrants has nothing to do with immigration policies of the member states as such. The concern, they say, is merely to insure that migrants receive equitable treatment from the host country once they have been legally installed.

Share to UNESCO

Pared 10% by Swiss

BERN, Dec. 6 (AP).—Parliament yesterday cut Switzerland's contribution to UNESCO by 10 per cent in protest against the agency's treatment of Israel.

By a 138-31 vote, the lower house approved the reduction, which passed the upper house earlier this week. It cut the payment from \$985,400 in 1974 to \$886,860 for 1975. The UNESCO General Conference voted in Paris last month to exclude Israel from the organization's European regional grouping and to cut off contributions to projects in Israel.

Saudi, Aramco Reportedly In Accord on Take-Over Price

(Continued from Page 1)

duction and is now extracting about 8.5 million barrels a day. It was wholly owned by the four American companies until 1972, when the Saudi government took over a 25-per-cent share.

Last year, the government increased its share to 60 per cent, but negotiations on the additional compensation have been going on since. The Saudi government said last year that it would eventually take over the rest of the company and recently the four American firms offered their final 40 per cent.

The Middle East Economic Survey said that the companies made the following proposal:

- The Saudi government would pay for the unpurchased 75 per cent of Aramco on the basis of updated book value, or roughly in line with the earlier \$500 million payment for 25 per cent of the company.

- The four American companies would be guaranteed access to a certain volume of crude oil at prevailing market prices. The amount remains to be fixed.

Services for a Fee

- The American firms would continue to provide technical services to Aramco and, in return, would receive a fee. The companies suggested a reduction of 55-60 cents a barrel in the price the companies pay for crude oil. The government rejected this price, saying that each service provided by the American companies must be evaluated before a fee is fixed, but the report predicted that the Saudis would be flexible on this point.

- The four American companies would be allowed to continue exploration in Saudi Arabia and would receive an appropriate return on their exploration investment.

The Saudi take-over of Aramco comes as no surprise to Americans running the company, who say that they expect few changes from the move.

In a recent interview, Aramco's president, R. W. Powers, said that he did not think his position would change under Saudi leadership. Another American, Frank Jungers, is chairman.

The 48-year-old executive said that he was not worried about having Saudi bosses. "I feel my own, Aramco's and United States' interests are the same. Saudi Arabia and the United States are involved in very close relations."

Mr. Powers and more than 1,000 American employees of Aramco live in an American-style town in Dhahran, near the Persian Gulf.



BIG HUNTER—Yugoslav President Tito, 82, with an ibex (wild goat) that he killed while hunting recently in the Slovenian Alps in northern Yugoslavia.

A 35-Nation Security Summit In Helsinki Is Seen Likely

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiate seriously in these areas and that the Soviet Union clearly wanted to crown the long negotiations with the mammoth summit meeting next summer.

Western negotiators in Geneva now report that they are reaching a family agreement that would permit persons to travel between East and West in cases of illness, marriage, death and similar situations. Negotiators are getting closer to a press agreement, which would allow free sales of publications and give newsmen greater freedom of movement, access to national officials and photography privileges.

France in particular has been pushing for an agreement on the opening of cultural centers in the Soviet Union, where the West has none. Moscow has been the last to give in on this, though some Western countries already have cultural centers in such cities as Warsaw, Prague and Bucharest.

Difficult Question

Trench officials said today that tomorrow's communiqué would make it clear that several points remained to be settled in Geneva. The question of the peaceful change in European borders has been difficult, for while the West Germans have insisted on such

a clause, the Russians are happy with postwar frontiers.

Another area yet to be settled is that of troop maneuvers. The West has wanted a provision calling for notification a month in advance of all major troop maneuvers within 100 kilometers of another nation's frontiers.

Although the United States was never enthusiastic about either the security conference or a summit climax to it, Washington swung behind the Western European position in September when it became clear how much Moscow wanted a success. There now is a general identity of views among Western nations on the negotiations.

On another subject, the two delegations signed a new five-year economic agreement today, with one clause involving a French credit of 12.5 billion francs at low interest rates for Soviet purchases of French industrial equipment.

A natural-gas contract was signed that will increase French imports of Soviet gas to 12.5 per cent of total French gas imports by 1980.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing accepted an invitation to make his first official visit to the Soviet Union late next year, the Elysée Palace announced this afternoon.

There was considerable speculation in the French press today over Mr. Brezhnev's health after this morning's meeting began an hour late and the Soviet party leader canceled a working lunch with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Zamyatin, the press spokesman, denied that it was anything other than a busy schedule.

Tonight, Mr. Brezhnev dined with the French Communist party leader, Georges Marchais, at the Russian Embassy.

Mr. Zamyatin also denied reports that Mr. Brezhnev, 68, was considering stepping down as party leader following the security conference and the Soviet party congress late next year.

"The rumors of Mr. Brezhnev's resignation are stupid," he said.

Arab Killed In a Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

The Lebanese border runs along the crest a few yards away.

The kibbutz lies about a mile from the Mediterranean, where Israeli troops last month caught two terrorists who had sworn to the beach with their weapons and explosives on rafts.

Today's attack was the second in less than a week, despite almost daily artillery fire from Israeli guns at 40 suspected terrorist installations inside Lebanon.

Military sources say that the shelling is aimed at disrupting operations by Palestinian terror movements and at discouraging border raids, but government officials admit that the intrusions will probably continue despite efforts to halt them.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who flew to Rash Hadr, warned the Lebanese government that "Lebanon will pay a further price if it continues to allow the terrorists to operate as they please."

The terrorist was killed five hours after the raid, and by late morning the area was quiet, except for search operations. Newsmen at the scene and kibbutz residents scoffed at Arab reports from Beirut which claimed that fighting raged from midnight until afternoon between guerrillas and Israeli troops and tanks.

Thais Open China Trade

BANGKOK, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Thailand's National Assembly today lifted a 15-year-old ban on trade with China.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

PARIS: 5, RUE DAUNOU
MUNICH: 9, FALKENTURMST.

Confidence Displayed on Rapid Final Accord

Russia Trumpets Vladivostok Talks' Results

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union is enthusiastically hailing its tentative strategic arms accord with the United States and portraying a rapid final agreement as a foregone conclusion.

The relatively brief talks near Vladivostok between President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev are getting a bigger buildup here than any of the three full-fledged U.S.-Soviet summits, according to diplomats. The tone of film documentaries, television round-table discussions and press commentaries, they say, is nothing short of rhapsodic.

Franklin, the Communist party newspaper, declared in its main headline last Sunday that the summit made a "great contribution to the cause of peace."

On the other hand, reservations expressed by some Americans about the proposed limitations on missile and bomber numbers are lambasted daily in the Soviet media as the cries of overt and covert foes of détente.

Step Forward

"It is clear to anyone," the government newspaper, *Pravda*, said Wednesday night, "that the Vladivostok summit reached the maximum of what is possible under the current conditions and to reject this new and substantial step forward under the pretext of its allegedly not being big enough means to lapse into demagoguery and try to hurl back Soviet-American relations and the entire process of international détente to the times of tension and cold war."

Soviet spokesmen are being told in official briefings, according to informed sources, that the answer to criticism of the high ceilings on the overall number of missiles and the number of warheads is that "high ceilings are better than no ceilings at all."

Echoing the accord's recent defense by Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Russians are saying that the principal objective of the pact is "to prevent the arms race from spiraling up further."

The document can't solve all the questions," Leonid Zamyatin, the director general of Tass, the Soviet press agency, said on television the other night. "But it would be far worse if the agreement were not signed at all."

No Disclosure

Description here of the terms of the proposed pact has been generalized, in keeping with the Kremlin practice of telling the public no more than is absolutely necessary about the size of the Soviet nuclear arsenal. There has been no disclosure so far of the agreed totals of 2,400 delivery systems for each side, including 1,320 MIRVs. Mr. Ford announced the totals at a press conference on Monday night.

The Russians have not presented the Vladivostok statement on strategic arms as a completed document, but little doubt is left in commentaries that completion of such a pact is only a matter of time. There has been no hedging in the press or public speeches—no mention of the possibility that difficult negotiations may delay the accord's final signing.

Last week in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, Mr. Brezhnev said in a ma-

for policy speech that "in the nearest months to come, we will be concluding an agreement."

Indeed, Soviet sources maintain that more was accomplished at Vladivostok on the strategic arms accord than has been made public. "Once the general approach was decided upon," said a source briefed at high levels in the Kremlin, "the two leaders did a lot of arithmetic. All the rest can now fall into place fast."

The Soviet determination to reach agreement along the lines envisioned at Vladivostok reflects a political decision made in the Kremlin sometime between Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Moscow in late October and the summit sessions Nov. 22-24, Soviet sources say.

After testing Mr. Ford in their first long encounter on the evening of Nov. 23, to find the limits of the President's flexibility, the sources say, Mr. Brezhnev presented the President the next morning with the package that was finally accepted.

Schlesinger Praises Accord

By U.S., Russia on A-Weapons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said today that the new U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms limitation agreement is "a major step forward" but he indicated it will lead to significant changes in America's missile and bomber forces.

In his first news conference since the agreement was unveiled, Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that the pact "did not achieve all that could be desired." But he said it does fulfill the objective of equality of nuclear forces between the United States and Russia.

Mr. Schlesinger's press conference was obviously designed to strike a major blow in the administration's fight to win Senate approval of the U.S.-Soviet accord.

"The agreement does not leave the United States at a disadvantage," Mr. Schlesinger said. At the same time, the defense secretary said, the composition of U.S. nuclear striking forces will be adjusted to compensate for the way the Russian missile force is composed in the years ahead. The Soviet Union is expected to start deploying a new family of large intercontinental ballistic missiles early next year.

The probability of such new Soviet weapons being deployed has increased as a result of the strategic arms agreement, he said, indicating it might have been otherwise if the two sides had settled on a lower number of nuclear weapons than 2,400 overall, including 1,320 MIRVs that can carry multiple independently targetable warheads (MIRVs).

"We are going to match them overall," Mr. Schlesinger said. In the past Mr. Schlesinger has expressed the view that the "throw-weight" of missiles on both sides should be restricted because the Soviet side in big missiles gave the Russians a potentially significant striking advantage.

Asked about his views, now that the new agreement does not limit throw-weight, Mr. Schlesinger indicated that the United States could build up to parity with the Russians in throw-weight, something President Ford also has indicated.

Yesterday the treaty got its first major boost in the Senate—an endorsement from Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

EEC Urged to Establish Unit For Control of Arms Industry

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 6 (NYT).—A strong new impetus toward a European defense policy, based on European arms industries rather than abstract concepts, has emerged at the Assembly of the Western European Union here.

Defense Minister Henk Vredeling of the Netherlands yesterday proposed that the European Economic Community extend its efforts to supervise multinational companies in the area of military production, establishing a new body that would be responsible to the EEC's Parliament and would impose, on behalf of EEC states, "collective control of arms" manufacture.

Foreign Minister Benoit van Hellelandt of Belgium, declaring that "Europe must maintain its own weapons capacity, made a somewhat similar proposal for standardization under strict joint government controls with, if necessary, nationalization of private munitions concerns.

The assembly unanimously adopted a recommendation offered by Kenneth Warren, a Conservative member of the British Parliament, amounting to an injunction to member governments shopping for arms to "buy European whenever reasonable and possible."

No Imposition

Mr. Warren said he was not trying to "impose a choice" on four NATO countries—Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium—who will select a new plane from among France's Mirage F-1 M-58 fighter, the Swedish Viggen and fighters produced by two U.S. companies, Northrop and General Dynamics. That choice, due to be made early next year, represents an initial contract worth about \$4 billion, with probably much more in future orders.

But, Mr. Warren said, "since the choice has not been made yet, one can wonder whether it is not more important to assure future jobs to European workers rather than to workers in Los Angeles."

As several speakers noted, the Western European Union was

originally set up by Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg as a group West Germany could join so as to begin rearming with European safeguards after World War II.

It has been active at some periods, moribund at others. At the 20th regular annual meeting of its assembly here yesterday, there apparently was a concerted effort to revive the organization as a way to launch a Common Market defense industry and then a defense policy.

Weight Given

The assembly has powers of recommendation only—not of decision. But participation by many cabinet ministers and parliamentarians from the member countries gives weight to its suggestions.

The strength of the new momentum for some kind of early European defense organization involved with but distinct from the Atlantic alliance was reflected in regretful recollections by the Dutch and Belgian ministers that officials had fallen in a bid to establish the European Defense Community a generation ago.

Mr. Van Hellelandt said: "We have lost a quarter of a century since then and history will not give us another quarter of a century to build a common defense."

Those who took part in debates stressed the economic motive for reviving the EDC idea in a different form.

Many countries cannot afford to maintain a modern defense establishment on their own, Mr. Vredeling said. He suggested revision of the Common Market constitutional Treaty of Rome to remove the clause exempting military goods from the market's free-trade rules.

Mr. Vredeling's suggestion that the European arms industry be subject to eventual control by the community's Parliament emphasized the supranational character he had in mind for the new military-industrial body.

According to this version of events, before meeting with Mr. Ford, Mr. Brezhnev had obtained Politburo approval for the principles of the accord and was prepared with several options on numbers. For example, it is said, Mr. Brezhnev had been authorized to gradually drop previous demands for inclusion of U.S. forward base systems in the overall determination of strategic strength.

After testing Mr. Ford in their first long encounter on the evening of Nov. 23, to find the limits of the President's flexibility, the sources say, Mr. Brezhnev presented the President the next morning with the package that was finally accepted.

It also drew public support for the first time yesterday from Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Sen. Stennis said in a floor speech that, while he would have preferred lower ceilings on the number of nuclear weapons to be allowed in each superpower's arsenal, "I fully support this preliminary agreement as announced, and I hope that President Ford will receive growing public support in this historic effort to limit strategic arms."

Final details of the accord are still to be worked out by U.S. and Soviet negotiators before next summer's summit meeting. And it will be at least mid-1975 before Congress is asked to ratify a pact.

But debate on the proposed agreement has already begun, based on the relatively few specifics that the White House has made known thus far, and most of the few major statements by senators have been critical.

The Stennis speech is the first one undoubtedly meant to counter some of the criticism benched by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who asserts that the MIRV-missile levels permitted are so "appalling" that "the only sane way to deal with the arms race" would be to promote billions of dollars of new spending to build weapons less vulnerable to attack by the large number of Russian MIRVs.

Similar concerns have recently been expressed by Sen. James Buckley, Cons.-R., N.Y., and Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., a liberal. The quality of the proposed new pact—which limits overall quantities of weapons but allows high MIRV levels—has also elicited criticism among arms-control specialists outside the government.

Britain Expelling 4 More Suspects In IRA Roundup

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Home Secretary Roy Jenkins today ordered the expulsion of four more suspected Irish Republican Army members under Britain's new anti-terrorism law.

The four were not officially identified, but security aides said one was Eddie Cahogan, an official of Sinn Féin, the IRA's political arm, who was arrested at Birmingham's airport last night when he arrived from Dublin. A total of six men have now been expelled under the new law.

The three others, officials said, were among a number of suspects being questioned by Surrey police in connection with last month's bombing of two taverns in Guildford. Five people were killed in the blasts and scores were injured.

In Birmingham, meanwhile, the funeral of 13 of the 30 killed in bomb blasts at two bars there were held amid scenes of anguish at a number of churches in Britain's second-largest city.

Whites Protest At Boston School

BOSTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Most of the 375 white pupils who attended South Boston School today walked out after an assembly held to discuss their charges that black pupils are being given preferential treatment at the newly integrated school.

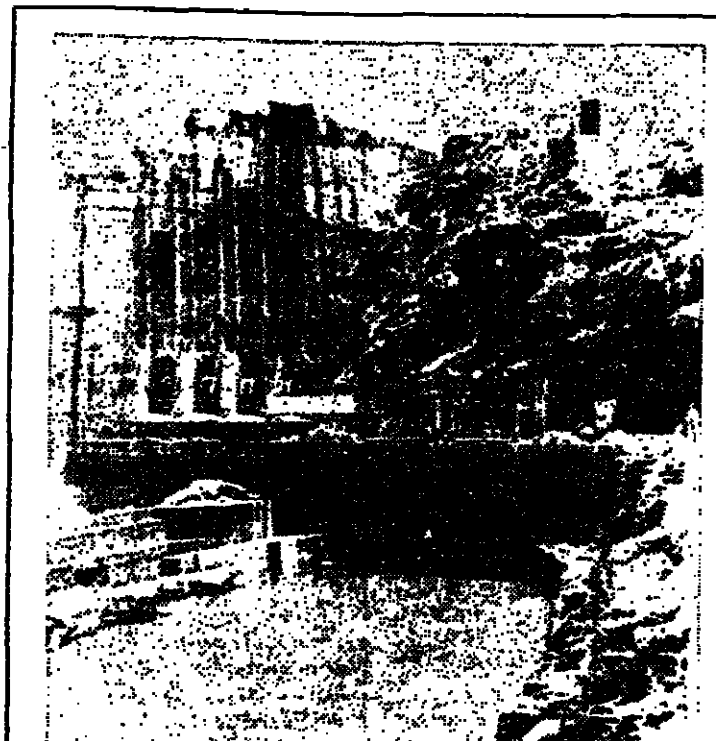
About 300 pupils left the assembly, then roared the school's halls, clapping and chanting, an official said. The pupils were ordered to return to their classes or leave the school. Police were called to clear the halls and most pupils left, he said. He said that a few whites remained in attendance also remained.

The attendance before the school today was 508. The total enrollment at the school, the target of a boycott since it was integrated this fall, is 1,521.

Ex-Foreign Minister Is Freed by Uganda

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Former Ugandan Foreign Minister Elizabeth Bagaya, who has been in detention in Kampala, is now free to leave the country, according to a Radio Uganda broadcast quoted here.

The radio quoted a government spokesman as saying that Miss Bagaya, who was dismissed from her post Nov. 28, may take on employment in Uganda or stay with relatives in Nairobi if she wishes.



DAM IN MOZAMBIQUE—Waters of Zambezi River rising on Thursday as work on Cahora Bassa Dam is completed after five years of effort to bring hydroelectric power to southeastern African nation.

Rhodesian Units' Differences Are Said to Complicate Talks

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—The talks between three African presidents and three leaders of Rhodesian nationalist movements have been complicated by differences between two of the three groups—the guerrilla factions—informed sources reported today.

The talks, reportedly aimed at a timetable for bringing black majority rule to the former British colony, will resume tomorrow, the sources said. But a State House spokesman said President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, who have joined

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda here, will leave tomorrow afternoon.

The sources said the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), which has been reluctant to abandon its relatively successful military campaign in northeastern Rhodesia in exchange for some kind of accommodation with Salisbury, including a cease-fire. The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), which has not been as militarily active, is more willing to lay down its arms if the terms are right, the sources said.

The talks involve the three presidents, the ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo, the ZANU leader the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who is on parole from jail in Rhodesia, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the leader of the African National Council (ANC). Rhodesia's main legal African political grouping, the sources said.

Zambia has not acknowledged that the three Rhodesian nationalist leaders are in Lusaka.

The sources said it was wrong to believe that a settlement package was being discussed. They said it was more reasonable to think in terms of a series of proposals by Rhodesia, and perhaps other interested parties, which, if the guerrilla rivalry problem is overcome, might become the basis for a settlement.

Rhodesia announced that Prime Minister Ian Smith has returned from Thornhill Air Base in central Rhodesia, contradicting rumors he had come here for the talks.

The Organization of African Unity is also believed to be playing a role in trying to bring about a reconciliation between the two movements.

Sources said the chairman of the OAU Liberation Committee, Col. Hashim Mbitia, was holding talks here with both ZAPU and ZANU.

Meanwhile, the two-year-old guerrilla war in northeastern Rhodesia appeared to be intensifying. Security forces reported killing 16 guerrillas today, bringing to 16 the number reported killed this month—the highest recorded figure for any month so far.

In Salisbury, rightist politicians tonight announced the formation of a white Rhodesian political party that said it distrusted the reported negotiations.

The group, the United Conservative party, said it opposed a "sellout" of Rhodesian whites.

The extreme rightist Rhodesia National party twice has attacked Mr. Smith for dealing with black nationalist leaders.

Early today, the multiracial opposition Center party condemned "irresponsible attempts" by rightists to sabotage attempts at a peaceful solution of the Rhodesian problem.

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To Bolster Slumping Business

Two Airlines Seek Fare Cuts for U.S. Flights

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The first significant move to a back domestic air fares after months of increases, United Airlines sought government approval yesterday to introduce a 10 percent out-of-pocket excursion plan, reducing coach-class rates

on most routes by 20 to 25 percent.

The plan, filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, represented an effort by United to arrest one of the sharpest declines in domestic air travel since World War II.

Trans World Airlines announced that it would propose a

roughly similar plan, effective March 15, to the CAB. Approval by the board is required for the proposals, which are expected to be matched by other airlines.

If approved, the fare cut would mark the first broad reduction since the Arab oil embargo touched off a round of increases that, starting Dec. 1, 1973, have raised the average price of airline tickets by 20 percent. Several conditions—such as a seven-day minimum trip requirement—would be attached to the new fares, so they would not be available to all travelers.

The fare proposals appeared to reflect growing alarm within the airline industry over the recent sharp decline in air travel, especially pleasure trips, attributed in large part to the oil price increases. Last month, for example, United's passenger traffic was 17.5 percent less than it was in November, 1973; American Airlines was off by 23.4 percent; Eastern Air Lines was off 5.7 percent.

In the case of United and American, the declines partly reflected comparison with heavy loads they carried last year during a strike at TWA.

United's fare proposal would take effect Feb. 1 on all routes except those to Hawaii and Florida and would expire next Oct. 31.

Passengers would pay 25 percent less than the regular coach-class fare except between June 15 and Sept. 15, when the discount would be 30 percent. Children under 12 years of age would receive a 50-percent discount if traveling with an adult.

Passengers would have to reserve seats and buy tickets at least seven days before departure, and would have to stay at their destination at least seven days and no more than 30 days. These strings are attached because the fare is designed to attract "new" business, leisure travelers rather than businessmen who would travel in any case.

Between New York and Los Angeles, the current round-trip coach fare is \$388. Under United's proposal, persons could buy a ticket for \$291 during the off season, and for \$310 during the summer.

Between New York and Cleveland, the regular fare of \$94 would be lowered to \$75 during the peak season and \$71 during the non-peak months.

Girlfriend More Honest Than Thief

NEWARK, Del., Dec. 6 (AP).—More than \$1,000 taken from a local bank branch has been returned, apparently because the thief's girlfriend didn't approve of his illegal escapade.

Police say the front doors of a Wilmington Savings Fund Society branch were left unlocked recently and the thief walked in and helped himself to \$1,252.

A few hours later, police received a call from an anonymous woman directing them to the bank. There they found all the money and the following note:

"I am returning this money my drunken boyfriend stole. This is all he took. Please leave the front door closed in the future."

Wallace at Top And Bottom of Poll on '76 Ticket

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 6 (AP).—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is the first choice to be the Democratic presidential candidate in 1976, according to a Gallup poll of Democratic voters, but he also emerged as the most unacceptable in the poll. It was conducted Nov. 8 to 11.

Nineteen percent picked the Alabama as first choice from a list of 31 potential candidates. Twenty-nine percent named him the most unacceptable.

Independent voters were also questioned in the poll. Mr. Wallace also led that group, both as the most acceptable and the most unacceptable. Twenty-four percent named him their first choice; 27 percent named him the most unacceptable.

Trailing Mr. Wallace as the first choice of the Democrats were Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, 11 percent; Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, 10 percent; Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, each 6 percent, and former New York Mayor John Lindsay, Sen. Adlai Stevenson 2d of Illinois and State Sen. Julian Bond of Georgia, each 3 percent.

Burch Resigns Post As Adviser to Ford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—The resignation of Dean Burch as a top political adviser on the White House staff has been announced by President Ford.

In a letter to Mr. Burch, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Ford wrote that he was accepting the resignation "with the deepest regret." It becomes effective Dec. 31.

Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said that Mr. Burch would join a Washington law firm that specializes in communications law.

News Analysis

Strip-tease Not Only Reason For Downfall of Wilbur Mills

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—In assessing the importance of the consequences of Wilbur Mills' fall from power, the crucial point to be remembered is that he had the power in the place. That he plausibly acted power, and worked intelligently and hard (until just yesterday) to keep it, is only half the story.

The most significant part is at the House of Representatives.

Senate Ready For Debate on Rockefeller

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP).—The Senate will take up the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president on Monday following the conclusion of hearings yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Rules Committee is already unanimously recommending confirmation and the full Senate is expected to give approval by midweek. Both the House and its Judiciary Committee are also expected to approve the nomination within two weeks.

If the nomination is approved by both houses, the United States will have for the first time a president and vice-president who were not elected by the people but appointed by a president and confirmed by majority votes of both houses of Congress under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution.

A Final Round

Mr. Rockefeller appeared for final round of questioning by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday. It was his third day of testimony at the nine-day hearing.

Many committee members believe he showed poor judgment in making large gifts to associates and in his brother's role in helping finance an unflattering campaign book about his 1970 opponent for governor of New York, Arthur Goldberg. Several members still believe the Rockefeller family's immense wealth was a disabling conflict of interest when joined with political power.

But he is expected to win approval by the 38-member committee with not more than 10 votes opposed. Most opponents are liberal Democrats, but one more conservative Republican may vote no because of his stand in favor of abortion or his generally liberal image.

Ex-Aide of Haldeman Resigns Budget Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Lawrence Hilly, the last of the Watergate-linked figures still serving President Ford, left the Treasury today to join PepsiCo.

The \$33,000-a-year post he has signed is in the Office of Management and Budget. He had the job since June, 1973. He had been a top aide to H. R. Haldeman, chief of staff in the presidency of Richard Nixon.



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More Brazil Meningitis

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Dec. 6 (AP).—Meningitis killed 284 persons and hospitalized 3,948 here during November, the health secretary reported today. The death toll since July has now passed 1,700.



NO JOKE—Customers crouch against wall during robbery this week of a Marine Midland Bank in New York. Gunmen clubbed a client who thought the robbery was a "gag." Bank camera recorded the heist before five handits made getaway.

Drug, Ultraviolet Treatment Show Results

Therapy for Psoriasis Is Being Developed

By Lawrence K. Altman

BOSTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Skin doctors at the Massachusetts General Hospital have reported that they achieved "complete clearing" of psoriasis in 50 patients with a new ultraviolet light device and a naturally occurring drug that Egyptians and Indians have used since ancient times.

Because the light devices were made for this experimental study, the method is now limited to two hospitals—one here, one in Vienna—and will not be generally available for at least a year, the doctors said at a news conference Wednesday.

The new therapy "is not a cure for psoriasis," which is a genetic disease inherited in a poorly understood pattern, the doctors said. Yet, they added, continuing therapy has kept patients free of psoriasis skin patches for up to 10 months.

An Austrian, Dr. Klaus Wolff, has recorded the same results with the new method in 35 other patients at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus in Vienna, according to the Boston team.

As a result, new hope of a relatively quick, uncomplicated treatment is offered to the 75 million of all ages in the world who are afflicted with the incurable, chronic, relapsing disease. The name psoriasis is derived from the Greek word for itching.

The red, scaly patches of psoriasis that characteristically appear on the scalp, elbows, knees, back and buttocks, but that can occur anywhere on the body, seldom cause death.

But their appearance embarrasses and leads to serious psychological problems for many patients. Psoriasis can, for example, limit sexual intercourse for those with patches on the genital area.

In others, the psoriasis clears after long, costly hospitalization, only to come back after a patient goes home. Some patients must make careers of learning how to live with the disease.

One of the Austrian patients had been hospitalized 35 times for psoriasis. Up to eight million Americans have psoriasis. They spend about \$1 billion a year for existing therapies that can be messy, dangerous, require lengthy hospitalizations and be prohibitively costly.

Officials of the Massachusetts General Hospital conducted the news conference in conjunction with publication of the scientific report by Drs. John A. Parrish, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Lewis Tanenbaum and Madhukar Pathak in the latest issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The therapy is effective only if both pills and the high-intensity, long-wave ultraviolet light system are used. The treatment also does not work if the pills are combined with use of a sunlamp, the doctors said.

The drug, which is called methoxsalen, belongs to a family known as the furcoumarins, or

psoralens. They are derived from celery, carrots, parsnip, parsley, figs, limes and other plants. The Paul B. Elder Co. of Bryan, Ohio, has marketed methoxsalen with approval by the Food and Drug Administration for several years for use in another skin condition.

The ultraviolet light system was made by G.T.E. Sylvania of Danvers, Mass., at the specific request of the Boston investigators.

The doctors maintained that the need for further clinical testing, as well as familiarizing doctors with a potentially dangerous new device to avoid preventable complications like burns, precluded making the new therapy generally available to the medical profession for about one year, and then only if no hitch was developed.

Compared to X Ray

"You can't turn these machines loose," Dr. Fitzpatrick said. He added:

"This new system must be considered in an entirely different

context than the ordinary black ultraviolet light. The intensities are much greater and it is necessary to carefully control by actual measurement of the amount of light delivered in terms of joules. This system is more comparable, in fact, to an X-ray machine in which the measured intensities are given not on the basis of time but on the basis of precise physical units."

Dr. Abdel Monem el Motry, a Cairo dermatologist, renewed interest in 1948 in an ancient practice in which Egyptians swallowed a powder extracted from weeds along the Nile and then exposed affected areas of the skin to sunlight for healing.

The similar drug was manufactured in the United States in 1932 as a result of Dr. Fitzpatrick's and others' work, and has been used with limited success and without toxicity in the treatment of vitiligo, also a skin condition.

San Francisco May Remove 'Stub' Freeway After 15 Years

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 (NYT).—San Francisco has its Golden Gate Bridge, its Coit Tower and its bay. It also has the Stub.

The Stub is the mile-long unfinished Embarcadero Freeway, begun about two decades ago, stopped almost midway by a citizens' revolt in 1959, and left jutting into the sky unfinished. San Francisco is now considering the spending of millions of dollars to tear it down.

The freeway has been the focus of controversy since it was proposed.

A few days ago, city, state and federal agencies offered a \$59-million intricate highway plan designed to solve a number of thorny transportation problems. Among the plan's chief features is the tearing down of the Stub.

The Embarcadero Freeway was supposed to line the waterfront much as the highways in New York City line the East and Hudson Rivers.

The double-decked structure was supposed to curve around the western and northern sides of the city, connecting main arteries, chiefly the Golden Gate Bridge, to the north and the big freeways to the population centers of southern California.

View Blocked

Then came the citizens' revolt. Businessmen, community groups and celebrities banded together to oppose the project, which was then about one-third completed. They complained that it was blocking the view of San Francisco Bay.

One day, the construction workers did not return, and the Embarcadero project stopped. The ramp yards open after the last exit, and all that stops cars from driving off is a steel railing at the squared-off end.

Through the years, citizens' groups continued to criticize the freeway. City Supervisor Dianne Feinstein said, "I'm determined that the freeway come down if I have to become totally grafted in the process."

The new proposal was made by the City Planning Commission in consultation with several other city agencies, the California Department of Transportation, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Network of Highways

Besides tearing down the Stub, key features of the new plan include a network of highways to connect the Bay Bridge on the west with Highway 280 in the south.

But Planning Commissioner John Ritchie, echoing opposition to the proposal, said it was unnecessary to spend money tear-

ing down the Stub because, among other things, the skyscrapers in the downtown area conceal it.

And an influential businessman asked, "Why bother to tear it down, unless you're going to develop the waterfront area?"

He was referring to the increasing conflict here over whether to turn the largely blighted waterfront into a commercial area.

Under the new highway plan, the Stub would be replaced by a four-lane highway that would connect the heart of the commercial area—Market Street and the Embarcadero Center—with the waterfront.

A key portion of the highway would go underground, at considerable expense, to create a pedestrian plaza between the downtown area and the bay.

Foreign Policy Views Of L.A. Police Chief

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 6 (UPI).—Los Angeles Police Chief Edward Davis has said that he is "damn sick and tired" of the United States trying to solve international problems rather than grapple with domestic issues.

"The hell with all the poor people in the rest of the world," Mr. Davis said to applause from some of the 400 delegates to Gov. Ronald Reagan's Conference on Criminal Justice Tuesday. "I get so damn sick and tired of our leaders going to other parts of the world to solve other people's problems. If that's being an isolationist, then, damn it, I'm an isolationist."

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The Vladivostok Accord

The details of the tentative accord on strategic arms negotiated in Vladivostok are becoming known, and the developing debate on it suggests at once that it is generally a worthy agreement, that it is being well received in Congress, and that it still needs closer attention. The agreement would limit strategic launchers (missiles and bombers) to 2,400 on each side, limit multiwarhead (MIRV) missiles to 1,300 each, run for 10 years, and require further negotiations on follow-on limitations and possible reductions. The United States and the Soviet Union hope to wrap it up by the time Mr. Brezhnev comes to Washington next spring.

Even those initially skeptical of the Vladivostok accord have had to concede these positive features of it. It confirms in the two crucial categories of total launchers and MIRV launchers the principle of equality, thus greatly reducing either side's fear that one of them can somehow gain strategic advantage. It establishes limits where there had been none, thus precluding an open-ended arms race. It ensures that earlier SALT agreements will become all but permanent, thus forestalling a major source of Soviet-American anxiety. It further ensures, according to President Ford last Monday, that strategic arms budgets will not go up except as a consequence of inflation. It symbolizes and advances the Soviet and American commitment to détente—a result which can feed back into other aspects of policy. This is not to say that many people, ourselves included, do not have some serious reservations about the Ford-Brezhnev handiwork. Chief among them is the undisputed fact that the tentative accord bears the potential for pushing ahead certain aspects of the arms race. The newly proposed ceilings not only set upper limits but in effect license build-ups to the very high levels of these limits. It is the American "obligation" to reach them, Mr. Ford said. But is it? Why should not those ceilings be regarded as levels to be lowered by further immediate negotiations, rather than as goals which must be met no matter what?

We can understand why Mr. Ford might wish to impress the Russians with a demonstration of confidence that he has the political capacity to get the new weapons from Congress if he has to. But that should not lock him in. Suppose, say, 15 senators conditioned their support for a Vladivostok-type treaty on an administration pledge to go right back into negotiations. The peculiar quality of SALT diplomacy at this stage is that its implementation will be spread over 10 years and will be subject, via the annual

budgetary process, to regular congressional review. This enables—indeed, it enforces—the participation of Congress in SALT diplomacy in a profound way.

There is another problem. The new guidelines to SALT negotiators authorize Soviet MIRVs to match those of America. The "throw-weight" of the biggest Soviet launchers will let them pack a lot more MIRV warheads than do American launchers. This could lead the United States to fear a Soviet first strike against American land-based missiles. This poses its own dilemma for American policy. President Ford said last Monday that if the Pentagon and the Congress perceived Soviet throw-weight as a threat, they could match it. That, of course, would only give Moscow more of the same first-strike jitters felt in Washington; it would make the destabilization mutual. There are alternatives: either the United States could shift a larger part of the American nuclear force to sea or make land-based missiles less vulnerable. Or Washington could move toward a determination that, given the invulnerability of other launchers and the implausibility of a general nuclear war, a Soviet advantage in throw-weight simply could not be converted into either a strategic or a political edge. We trust there will be further debate on this score.

On yet another score, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., guarantees further debate. He is not so much concerned that an agreement on the lines of Vladivostok would be unsafe as that it would permit excessively high levels of total launchers and MIRV launchers and would cost excessive billions. He believes—and this is as hard to disprove as to demonstrate—that the administration could have negotiated a "better" agreement. Mr. Jackson may well ask the Senate to repudiate the Vladivostok accord and to instruct the President to go back to the table with Mr. Brezhnev. Whether he can muster a majority for this purpose, which would amount to a major humiliation to Mr. Ford, seems doubtful. But the administration cannot fail to ignore the larger chance Mr. Jackson might have later to collect 34 Senate votes to block a treaty which he thought was unwise. Meanwhile, we note that Sen. Jackson is a serious student of strategy as well as politics, and we look forward to hearing him make his case. The case for strategic arms control deserves the best—which is to say the most thoughtful and responsible—presentation of all points of view.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Archbishop Returns

The scheduled return to Cyprus on Saturday of President Makarios, nearly five months after his ouster in a coup ordered by Greece's disintegrating military dictatorship, is unquestionably a symbol of both moral justice and constitutional order. But even some of his supporters fear that the archbishop's homecoming at this time will diminish prospects for fruitful negotiations looking toward a peaceful political, economic and social reconstruction of the island republic.

Turkey says flatly that the archbishop's return will mean suspension even of the negotiations between archbishop Glafkos Clerides and his Turkish-Cypriot counterpart, Rauf Denktaş, that have made some progress on the colossal humanitarian problems arising from Turkey's military blitz last August. With winter rapidly approaching, any hiatus in these talks could be indescribably tragic for many among the 300,000 Cypriots driven from their homes by the summer violence.

Although the archbishop undoubtedly retains the backing of the vast majority of Greek Cypriots, some among them—the well-armed EOKA-B guerrillas, organized by the late Gen. Grivas, and others who supported

the July coup—remain his implacable foes. Thus there are fears that his return may provoke resumption of fighting between pro- and anti-Makarios Greek Cypriots, giving the Turks an excuse for new military action, supposedly to protect Turkish Cypriots.

If Turkey launched yet another military intervention, it would surely bring war with Greece in addition to destroying all hope for restoring peace and viability to Cyprus. It is incumbent on Archbishop Makarios to exhibit toward both his Greek-Cypriot enemies and the Turkish community a spirit of conciliation and compromise that has never before characterized his conduct of office. And Turkey's allies must urge restraint on Ankara with far greater force than they displayed last summer.

It would improve chances for a Cyprus settlement enormously if Turkey could move out of its political and constitutional crisis and return a strong government with a working majority in parliament. In the existing climate, only such a government in Ankara can make the necessary concessions, even as only the kind of strong government Greece now has under Premier Caramanlis can negotiate realistically and win acceptance at home for a far from ideal solution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Greek Vote on Monarchy

What must be clear to all Greeks by now is that the difference between monarchy and republic is in itself much less important than that between dictatorship and democracy. If King Constantine is not recalled to his throne on Sunday—which is still much the most probable result—it will be mainly because the majority of Greeks are now convinced, rightly or wrongly, that monarchy in their country is a danger to democracy.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

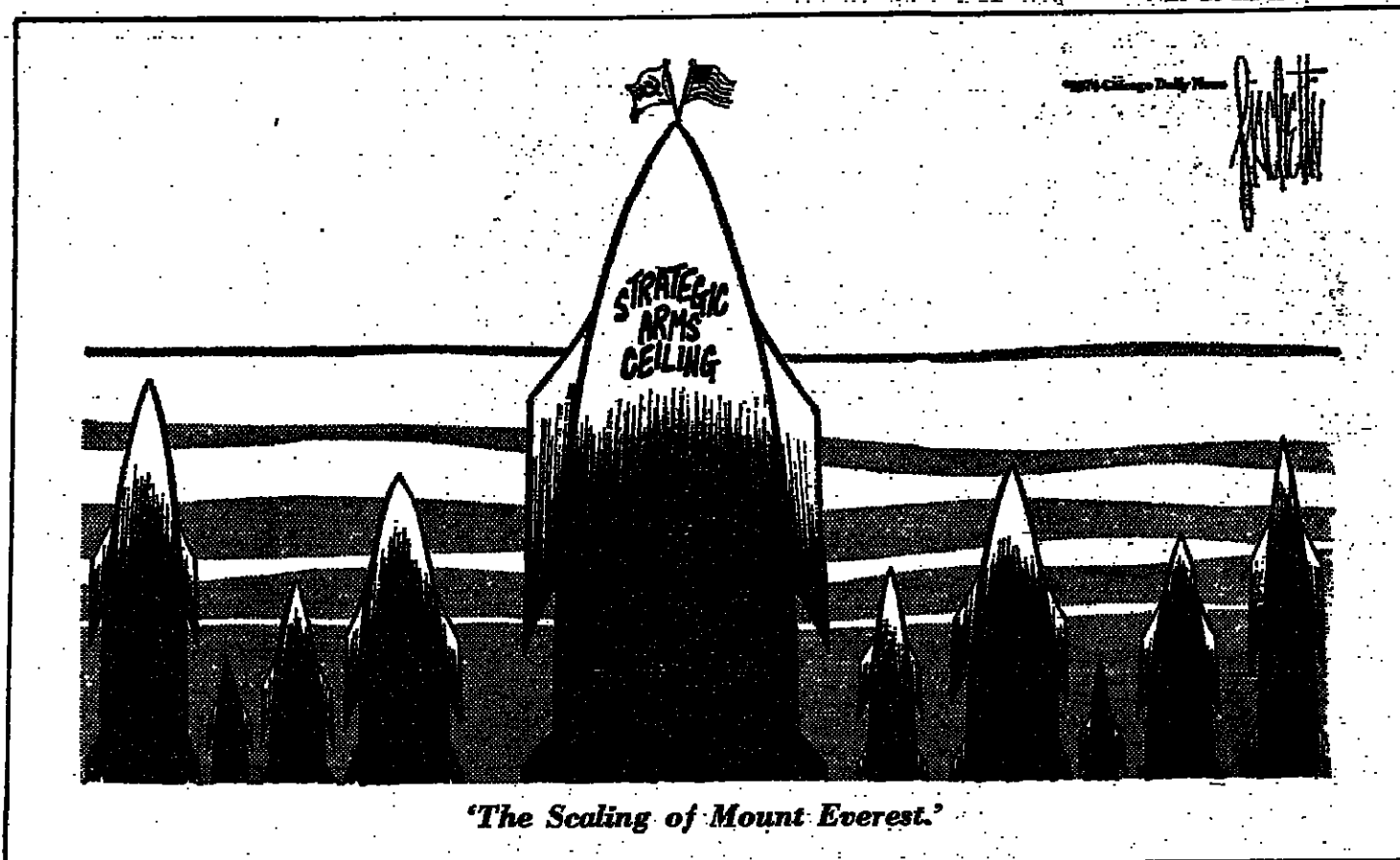
December 7, 1899

PARIS—The Herald's special cable dispatches on the paper famine in England and France have excited much interest. Manufacturers, however, declare that while the supply is short because of the drought and the increased cost of coal and transportation the situation is not yet alarming. However, all sources agree that daily newspapers will be the hardest hit by the crisis, whether it be large or small.

Fifty Years Ago

December 7, 1924

ROME—Austen Chamberlain, the British foreign minister, arrived here tonight. He will call on Premier Mussolini tomorrow morning. Afterwards he will be received by the King, who is giving a luncheon in his honor. In the afternoon Mr. Chamberlain will meet the principal delegates to the Council of the League of Nations with whom he will have an informal, but informative and fruitful, discussion.



"The Scaling of Mount Everest."

Kissinger and His Mounting Difficulties

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Henry Kissinger seems a bit depressed these days, and no wonder. Things are not going well for him in the Congress. He got very little help from Brezhnev at Vladivostok on the deepening crisis in the Middle East. His latest trip to Peking was less productive than any of the others, and even where he felt genuine progress was made—on the strategic arms talks and the Japanese visit—he got a rather poor press.

The congressional problem is a mixture of things. His prolonged absences from the capital carry him beyond the peremptory summons of the elders on Capitol Hill, a jealous bunch. His relations with the Foreign Committee of the Senate and House are good, but other committees and even some of the leaders feel short-changed. This won't be solved even after Kissinger invents the 48-hour day, which he's working on, so the general admiration for his achievements is mixed with some resentment.

Also, there are some honest differences over arms control policy, foreign aid, the administration's trade bill, the Greek-Turkish-Cypriot controversy, Israel and the Middle East, and what many legislators regard as the excessive high cost of Kissinger's policy of détente with the Soviet Union.

Meany Is Angry

George Meany of the AFL-CIO is angry with him for pressing a trade bill which Meany is convinced will add substantially to the mounting unemployment totals. George Ball thinks his step-by-step diplomacy is not working in the Middle East. Sen. Scoop Jackson is sniping at his arms deal with Brezhnev. Rep. John Brademas, an increasingly influential member of the Democratic leadership in the House, has broken with him on Turkey, and even when the congressional leaders support him, they don't have enough followers to save him from the rising tide of criticism.

In short, as "de Lawd" said in "Green Pastures," "Even being God ain't no bed of roses." After a long period of cross-pollination, Kissinger is now in a phase of excessive blame, and what's more important, the trend of events seems to be running against his policies in the Middle East.

He tried to persuade the Israelis to deal with Jordan last spring on the problem of the Palestinian refugees, and warned that Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization would greatly complicate the whole peace movement if they didn't.

His nightmare is that diplomatic progress will not keep up with the arms buildup in the area, leading to a fifth Arab-Israeli war and another oil embargo that will not only weaken

the combatants but create a serious crisis in U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, the European allies and Japan.

Israeli Formula

Israel's formula for this is more U.S. arms—over \$2 billion a year for at least three years—but Kissinger's emphasis is not on more arms but on more negotiations, and, one gathers, on more gradual Israeli withdrawals from the territory they captured in the last two wars.

This is not yet an open rift between the United States and Israel, but it is building up behind the scenes and will undoubtedly be the subject of intense discussion when the Israeli foreign minister, Yigal Allon, is in Washington next week.

Kissinger tried to get Brezhnev and Gromyko to cooperate with the United States in speeding up the Middle East negotiations to avoid a crisis, but without success. They would like to get the talks into a Geneva conference. The official view here is that this would merely lead to endless

and useless haggling, to Gromyko's long list of questions which he persistently wants Kissinger to answer, yes or no.

This clearly did not advance the secretary's policy or take his spirits and neither did his talks in Peking. He was asked when he got there about reports in the U.S. papers that relations between the two countries had "cooled." He replied that they were the same in Washington as before and was told that Peking felt the same way.

But his talk with Chou En-lai was quite different this time. It was much more guarded and was suddenly cut off after a half hour, and not apparently because Chou En-lai was too ill to carry on. Indeed, he seemed physically about as before, in complete control but perhaps not in charge.

There have been reports of a conflict within the Chinese government over Chou En-lai's policy of limited reconciliation with Washington, and even of a faction within the Chinese hierarchy wanting a less hostile attitude

A Three-Cornered Summit

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Leonid Brezhnev's current visit to Paris is part of a curious triangle of summitry at indirectly related to nuclear affairs although in France this week the subject is unlikely to have been more than mentioned in passing.

Brezhnev saw President Ford in Vladivostok. Now he is the guest of President Giscard d'Estaing. Next week the French chief of state flies to Martigues and his first talk with Ford. All three are what is known as "working visits."

The Brezhnev-Ford dialogue concluded an accord between the two superpowers that is supposed to have put a "cap" on the arms race although skeptics think it may only have designated the next set of targets to aim at.

When the Vladivostok conversations ended, Secretary of State Kissinger (who had designed and guided the U.S. approach) flew to Peking, another if far smaller atomic power, to explain the implications of the latest Soviet-American deal. Peking didn't think much of it—or of Brezhnev's unfriendly speech directed right afterward to China.

The Shuttle

Now France's turn comes up on the summitry shuttle. It may be an accident that this happens at the present moment when nuclear dilemmas is topic A; but it is no accident that France has maintained a pre-eminence among second-rank powers by steadily pursuing a policy of atomic defense

ever since the 1958 defeat in the Suez war.

When De Gaulle founded the Fifth Republic two years later, he souped this up into cogent diplomatic strategy. While the general explained to the doubting Kennedy administration that his "force de dissuasion" was designed to deter a potential enemy by threatening "to tear an arm off" (not destroy him) and thus make him think twice, the unspoken motto of France's nuclear arsenal was political.

It aimed as much at gaining ascendancy over friends in peacetime as at warding off enemies in wartime. Thus Paris achieved a diplomatic lead even over Bonn, although financially and industrially West Germany is far stronger than France. And now that Britain is wallowing in economic swamps and cutting its military establishment, the French are forging relatively ahead.

Their little nuclear force is not very significant in terms of potential all-out conflict and remaining holocaust; but it remains independent in manufacture as well as function. Britain's declining atomic strength relies unashamedly on American technical aid.

Although Giscard d'Estaing was always regarded as a lukewarm Gaullist supporter when he served as finance minister, he has shown signs of more enthusiastic endorsement of some Gaullist policies now that he is the country's chief executive. Among the latter is the "force de dissuasion." The President underscored his

interest by taking a lengthy submerged cruise in one of France's atomic-missile submarines.

An important aspect of the present colloquy with Brezhnev is that the Russians have signaled to Paris (and thereby to NATO) that Moscow regards the French "force de dissuasion" as part of the West's overall nuclear strength.

This has special importance now because Brezhnev reversed previous policy by conceding to Ford that U.S. and other NATO warheads and delivery systems based in Europe and capable of reaching the Soviet Union are not to be curbed by the Vladivostok agreement or considered part of America's so-called "forward base system."

Obviously France (which has signed no arms or atomic limitations treaty) would never for an instant have agreed to permit other powers—either the American ally or the Russian friend—to negotiate in any way on vital French matters like France's nuclear status. Yet it is quickly proud to have its small deterrent recognized as an allied asset. Paris always stresses that it remains loyal to the Atlantic Alliance even though its nationalistic interpretations of this make it an odd-man-out.

Tiny A-Forces

Soviet acceptance of France's nuclear armament and its relationship to NATO's overall posture makes for a positive background in the forthcoming Martigues talks with the U.S. President. France's atomic force is tiny by superpower standards; but it is well on the way to complete establishment of modern land-based and submarine-borne missiles as well as tactical aircraft with a speed more than twice that of sound.

This modest strength will never be summoned into active use unless one or the other superpower first decides to destroy the world (and thereby itself); but it has already achieved for Paris an international diplomatic ranking it would not otherwise have had—witness the Brezhnev and Ford summits with Giscard d'Estaing.

stages of Madrid, Mexico, Buenos Aires, etc. today, to say nothing of "recitadores" like his own countrywoman Berta Singerman, who have given so much joy to the human ear.

All of this is not to say that there is no beauty in the two other languages. As a child I had the privilege to be taken to see Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern in their last American tour when they played in Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Twelfth Night and Cymbeline. How rich and wonderful they made the English language sound! And today how grateful one's ear is when one attends the theater in England be it Bristol, London, Stratford-on-Avon or any of its other cities.

I imagine that the same could be said about German, a language that I do not know. However, I am reminded of what Charles V had to say about the language that he knew, which could be paraphrased as follows: "German should be used to address animals, English to speak to merchants, Italian to make love, French for diplomacy and Spanish to pray to God."

ROBERTO RENDUELES, Madrid.

A Columnist Asks to Share His Problems

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—People who write newspaper columns are also people, and that is a great but unexpressed, distraction, in some cases useful to be a people in addition to a newspaper columnist—there is no other way, I insist, to have a family, to drink good wine, or engage occasionally in other practices, or to write a column. But let me, this one time, share my problems with you as a fellow people, using these examples.

1. A fortnight ago, a tape played at the Watergate to the voice of President Nixon came in loud and clear, said to Haldeman, discussing dinner for Howard Hunt. He said: "Well, we'll build that son-of-a-bitch up like nobody's business. We'll have Buckley write a column and say, you know, that I think he should have dinner."

Within a very few minutes, I office reached me at the airport en route to Boston. The newspaper had begun to call in, asking the obvious question: Was Buckley approached? Does he have any comments? I dialed over the telephone two sentences that were then given by my staff to the New York Post, The New York Times, and the Associated Press: "At no time did any member of the Nixon administration approach me. Besides, I do need to be reminded to write columns using elementary journalistic technique, as Mr. Nixon every reason to know from personal experience."

An Appendage?

The next morning, the case was carried very conspicuously by the Boston Globe—together with my report. Which I also saw the New York papers and Time. Notwithstanding, I have received much mail asking why I was silent on the subject at the Watergate trial. And a large number of letters have been received suggesting that I have been an appendage of the Nixon administration—with any comment from the editor bringing to the writer's attention my brief reply. This is one example of the difficulty of catching up with a misdeed story.

2. A month ago, I wrote a column on the now famous Gold book by Victor Laszlo, in which I expressed the view—his view—that the book was a though it was of course hostile to Justice Goldberg, it was far from being libelous. I remarked that the only distortion in it was Laszlo's statement that Mr. Gold was the worst public speaker in the State of New York, since in fact he was the worst in the country. I received a letter from a journalist who covered the campaign advising me that it was wrong to say the worst of Gold, the bus toward the end, that T. Goldberg gives one more speech Rockefeller will carry Canada. Mr. Goldberg called me on the telephone and was extremely amiable, and made no criticism of the book, merely of its pyrotechnics.

I did not note, in my column that I am the chairman of the board of the parent company (the House) that published the Gold book. I did not do this for two reasons. The first was that when the book was first discussed my position in the corporate hierarchy was widely identified so that I proceeded on the basis or if you prefer unhappy, assuming that most people knew what I had heard of the book before I was in no way implicated in a decision whether to publish. But if I had mentioned my corporate affiliation in the column I'd have had to go on to make the connecting point, and I struck me, on balance, as too severely self-conscious. Result: a big mail asking me how could I mention the article I gave the name of the author—but I let out the name of the magazine where the article was published. It should appear that I am attempting to advertise my pyrotechnics but magnificent for me (350 East 57th Street, New York 10019—412 a year). That's all I ask. I am sure you could have been so sloppy as to fail to give the name of the journal where the article I wrote appeared.

But there, now, you share problems this one time, and I don't ask you soon again to share them.

PARIS A Collection With A Difference

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT).—Represented in Paris at the Orangerie des Tuileries (to March 3) by over 170 paintings and sculptures, the Peggy Guggenheim Foundation is not a collection like so many others. Aside from the fact that it constitutes a remarkable sampling of the art of this century (from cubism to the present day, more or less), it is the product of a long labor of love, and deserves acclamation as such.

Both foolhardy and wise, well counseled in any event and favored by circumstances, Peggy Guggenheim assembled the bulk of her original collection in Paris in 1940, at a time when everybody was expecting the German Army to turn up at any moment, and at a total cost of \$40,000.

Picasso and Braque, Jean Gris and Léger, Gleizes, Metzinger, Marcoussis and Marcel Duchamp among others represent cubist painting. Raymond Duchamp-Villon's extraordinary "Horse," a metaphor of the transition to machine power, along with pieces by Lipchitz and Laurens, represents cubist sculpture.

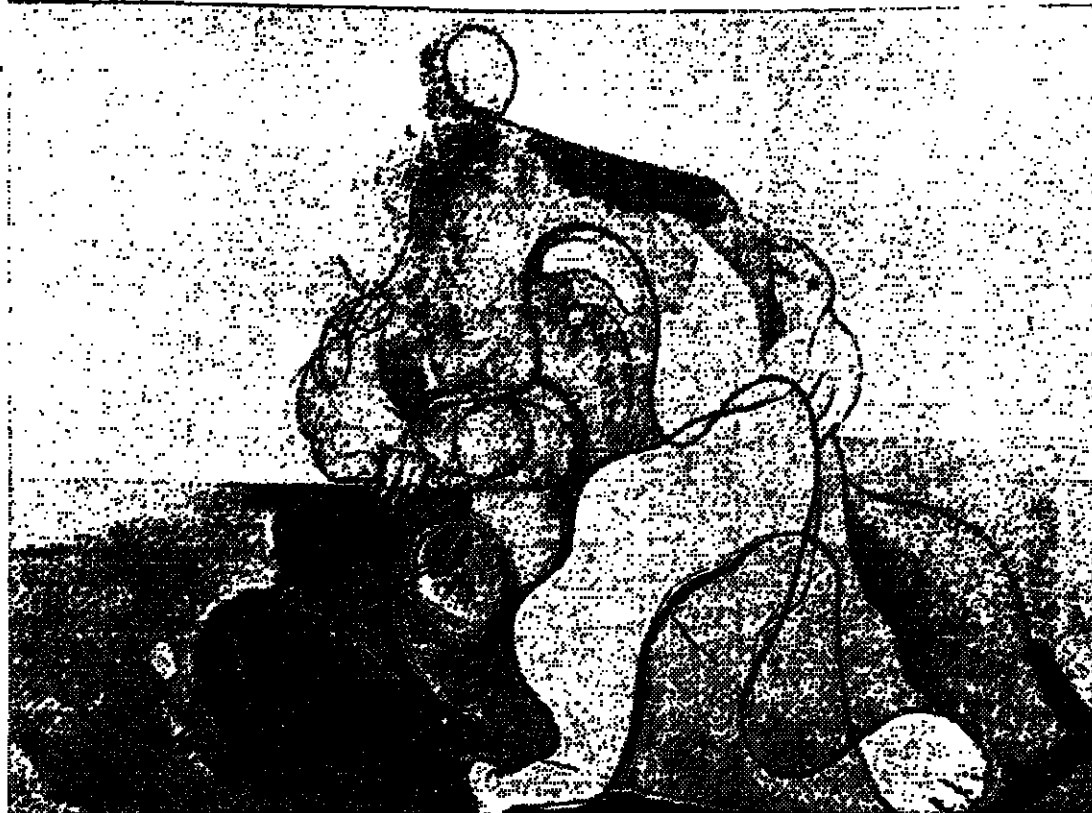
Prewar abstraction Kandinsky, Mondrian, Delaunay, Malevitch, El Lissitzky, Héliou etc., illustrate various forms of prewar abstraction, while sculpture is admirably represented by Brancusi and by Arp.

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From "Baiser" (1927) by Max Ernst, part of the Guggenheim collection on view in Paris.

Some outstanding Chiricos and a large array of paintings by Max Ernst, along with works by Klee, Miró, Dalí, and 21 other painters and sculptors, offer a broad spectrum of the tendencies subsumed under the words surrealism and dadaism.

All the foregoing could be described as the first part of the exhibition—the works Mrs. Guggenheim was able to take out of France, thanks to the initiative of a number of resourceful people, when she returned to the United States.

Shortly after her return, Peggy Guggenheim opened a gallery in New York which was destined to be one of the important influences of the period: Art of This Century. The inaugural display was devoted to her recent acquisitions and, she says, created a sensation, with thousands of people coming to see it.

But the importance of the gal-

lery eventually derived from the number of important artists it revealed to the public: Pollock, Motherwell, Basquiat, Rothko, Still, etc.

Second Part

And this is where the second part of the Orangerie show begins. While she bought works of the artists she exhibited, Peggy Guggenheim also sought to complete the collection she had begun in Paris by other purchases. Some Picassos, Mirós and Chiricos were found in New York. In her own gallery she acquired the violent, expressionistic Pollocks characteristic of the period before he developed his dribble technique. Pollock was manifestly her favorite among the abstract expressionists, though she also acquired works by Rothko, Clifford, Still, Motherwell, Basquiat and Willem de Kooning.

More recent tendencies are also illustrated as are the prod-

ucts of African and Pacific cultures.

This, then, is not a collection like all the others. For one thing, art is not a hobby for Peggy Guggenheim. She understands the stuff and loves it and has made it her life. The spirit in which it was acquired and the circumstances of its acquisition preserve it from any of the irritating ambiguities which hover about some of the great collections of our day. Mrs. Guggenheim is not trying to surround herself with an aura of good taste. She is guided by her enthusiasm and sound judgment and sticks to her neck out. Her choice of Pollock for instance was vindicated in time.

The result of this enthusiasm is that it illuminates even the duller works of the collection and, like a rising sun, chases the murky connotations of acquisitiveness, prestige and mere ownership quite out of one's mind.

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Tia Maria... coffee and WOW!



By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT).—The moral of a sale in Paris this week seems to be that the prevailing pessimism is affecting the prices for the better works of art. But a few optimists are gambling on what seems to be second rate work—a phenomenon whose explanation belongs more in the domain of psychologists than in that of art market analysts.

The sale took place Monday at the Hôtel Drouot with Antoine Ader, assisted by expert Charles Rattion, selling Egyptian and Mediterranean antiquities, as well as Renaissance objects from all over Europe.

Except for two rare carvings from Syria, few objects were out of the ordinary. To everyone's surprise, the sale went smoothly. Jewels did less well than those from the Renaissance period. This is because the market is more limited and archeological objects—in good times as well as bad—often pose more difficult questions.

There were 19 lots from ancient Egypt. The first, a fritted earth vase (a funerary figure representing a mummy), 7.5 centimeters high, was cheap at 580 francs. But a Saffo-period head of a bronze cat (4.5 centimeters high), which had probably been cut out from a figure of a seated cat, was well sold at 696 francs.

A Stela

After this contradictory start came the top part of a limestone funerary stela, showing Ophelias and Isis in front of an altar. The deeply engraved design was vigorous but the fragmentary condition of the object was too obvious not to be a detriment by collectors' standards. The real value hinges on the hieroglyphic inscription—which had not been translated. So 5,800 francs was a good price under the circumstances.

A few more wondrous things came up, all of them of fritted earth—why were they called "fritted" in the catalogue?—once a glorious turquoise-greenish blue and now somewhat faded. Two of these (each 13.5 centimeters high) made respectively 1,190 francs and 1,044, perhaps a 10 to 20 per cent drop in price over last year. Still they sold for high prices in view of their indistinct quality.

Also well sold were two matching alabaster vases, the cover of one shaped like a human head and the cover of the other like an ape's head. According to the expert's description, they represent

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THE ART MARKET

Pessimists, Optimists and the Psychologists

the dainties Anset and Hapt. Their chief merit lay in a somewhat surrealistic appearance. In particular, the ape was a striking anticipation of Max Ernst's famous "Portrait of the Artist as an Ape." This is definitely what helped the pair reach 6,960 francs. They had obviously been repolished—such an unpleasant, brand-new look usually puts off collectors.

The price for the vases was entirely too much when compared with the fritted earth gourd (13.4 centimeters high) that came up next—a masterpiece of ancient Egyptian pottery. Its short neck was flanked by two very small ape figures. The object is not rare but its perfect balance and well-preserved turquoise blue glaze made it highly desirable, a small chip on the rim of the neck notwithstanding.

Two Masks

Two hideous funerary masks, looking battered, dusty and "old" (rather than ancient) rose to 1,740 francs, probably because they had big black eyes and eyebrows with a sort of cheap Chagall-style expressionism that greatly appeals to interior decorators.

Another big price was the 2,980 francs paid for a polychrome wood sarcophagus (77 centimeters long) from the Ptolemaic period. The hieroglyphs—again not translated—may have accounted for the high price—there were at least two Egyptologists at the sale.

All told the Egyptian art did very well. While one or two pieces went for 30 to 50 per cent of what they might have made last year, the majority were sold for good prices.

Other Objects

The situation was different with the other antiquities. The rarer pieces sold for moderate, rather low prices. A very special case was a small granite bust carved in late Roman style, bordering on the early Byzantine manner. It had been fitted with a porphyry head, as the catalogue carefully pointed out. Mr. Rattion, whom most connoisseurs consider to have a very good eye in these matters, listed the bust as "Egypt" without stating the period. In auction-room language, this means he had doubts regarding the authenticity but was reluctant to say that the bust was a fake.

The bust was laid on the block at 100 francs, a low starting figure considering that the first bid announced by the auctioneer at Drouot is expected to be multiplied by two or three. The bust nearly went for 250 francs when two unidentified young men, seemingly unfamiliar with French auction-room methods, got into the bidding. They bought it for 2,700 francs. The people in the room chuckled. But the buyers were doubtless right—it was a perfectly good Egyptian bust of the 2d or 3d century which had



Alabaster vase with an ape head, one of a pair that sold in Paris for 6,960 francs.

indeed been fitted with a head that did not belong to it. That was a deterrent. But the bust is a great rarity and is worth more than what it fetched—or so some connoisseurs said.

Shortly after came another puzzling piece—the head of a young woman with a Roman style coiffure (16 centimeters high).

The stone, not identified in the catalogue, had a hard, coarse grain rather like basalt. The edges of the carving, less realistic and more stylized than Roman art, brought provenance into question. The catalogue said "Syria." From a starting bid of 300 francs, the head went up to 3,950 francs paid by a Paris dealer, Simons de Moirbrion. This is a great piece showing sculpture from Semitic countries during Roman times at its best.

The next piece, from the same part of the world, sold still better although it was not so fine. This was a reclining statue (16 centimeters long) of a woman identified in the catalogue as "Aphro-

dite from Syria, Roman period." It was sold for a whopping 9,800 francs—a price certainly not justified by the aesthetic merit of the finely carved in cheap-looking alabaster.

Persian Art

Then came the Persian antiquities. A complete flop. This is to be expected when the room is not filled with Persian dealers trying their best to boost prices and create an atmosphere of rollicking prosperity.

A bronze ewer (32 centimeters high) which was 12th to 13th century according to the catalogue—it was, in fact, a century older as evidenced by the graphic style of its inscriptions—was sold for 2,000 francs, exactly what it is really worth on the market.

"Good" prices were paid again when European works from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance came up. Here again the best sold badly, the worst splendidly.

A masterpiece of Limoges painted enamel, a dish (30 centimeters in diameter) had been estimated at 11,420 francs. The selling price of 9,190 francs can only be partly accounted for by the poor condition of part of the rim. Two small plaques in Limoges enamel—heavily restored—were bought by the Musée de Limoges for only 1,740 francs. And an 11th-century bronze Christ (12.5 centimeters high) from the Mosan area, the second best piece in the sale (after the Syrian basalt head), went for 800 francs. The bronze had lost its left hand but the quality of the carving was superb. I can't help feeling it would have made three times as much last year in London.

In contrast, I was amazed at the price paid for one of the least desirable lots in the sale. This was a huge bronze bust of Pope Sixtus IV, Rattion, who knows Renaissance bronzes well, gave it no period—a way of declaring it later than the period suggested by the style, which was 17th century. Connoisseurs at the auction said that this piece was one of several copies made in the 19th century from the model. It started at 1,400 francs and finally sold for 15,880 francs.

Such optimism—such long-shot bidding—falls outside the competence, as I said above, of the art market analyst.

Around the Galleries in Rome

Braque, Villa Medici, Viale Trinità del Monti, Rome, to Jan. 20.

This selection of more than 70 works spanning the period 1900-1962 is a tribute to one of the most acclaimed members of the School of Paris. The highlights are "Guérison" (1911) at the apex of cubism, the lower shapes of "Le Vase" (1950), and the "Pink Babylon" (1958). But now, after the sound and fury of French avant-garde has died down, Braque's line, shades, his tapestry effects and half-abstracted structures make it plain that he has always been a classicist at heart.

Wiener Sezession, Romero, 20 Via Brunetti, Rome, through January.

At a time when much art rests on convoluted thinking and materials, the clarity and nobility of more drawing and graphics are refreshing. Orlik, Jettner, Moser and so on, who were thought revolutionary at the turn of the century, while producing works of the highest quality, in this show sometimes seem period-bound. But Edmundo, with 11 splendid drawings, transcends his time. His pencil reveals worlds of intensity. Schiele in two drawings also achieves great expression with few marks.

Guido Strazza, II Segno, 4 Via Capoccece, Rome, to Dec. 20. Strazza's etchings form the elements of a book on the theme of "Dutch Horizons," and are radiant miniatures. A palette of delicately tuned abstractions. Strazza here also displays his trials and errors, the stages of etching surrounding his book, and mentions the name of the craftsman who cooperated with him—both unusual gestures to-day when too many artists send their rough sketches into print-shops and put their signatures under products created entirely by skilled artisans.

Brenda Miller, D'Alessandro, 26 Via Tomacelli, Rome, through December.

This young New Yorker works out a complete diagram of her action on paper before she puts it on the wall of the gallery. So

her grids of overlapping alpha-betals letters printed with rubber stamps on the bare wall, or her sketches of houses with ribbons strung across them, or her here are most diligently executed by herself. But the original plan can be bought by the collector who can have anyone duplicate it or do it himself. He can also hang up the framed plan. Here Miller's programmed pieces, because of the roughness of the string and the not completely aligned letters, have a homely, crafty look about them. But are not nearly as haunting as the much looser objects of Yves Hesse and her followers. And this might provide an intriguing foil to another timely quality, the reasoning behind them, which, as Miller says, "is all about systems... about linguistics." But to the uninitiated only the material presence, not the concept, is apparent.

Kosuth, Sperone, 24 Via Quattro Fontane, Rome.

Kosuth lines the four walls of a room with schematic sheets called "Maps of the World," each with three submaps under it. Sixteen tables and sixteen chairs face these. If you are willing to enter the coercive schoolroom atmosphere, you can sit down at any table and study any one of the 16 mimeographed folders containing Kosuth's explanatory treatise and related facts on philosophy and psychology, etc. by others. There are also examples of Kosuth's former art language pieces on hand.

Maria Steffella, Vigo, 1 Via Principessa Clotilde, Rome, to Dec. 14.

Steffella's abstractions in ardent color, heap elements like petals or bits of landscape. The pastels are more resolved than the larger oils.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

\$400,000 for Coins
GENEVA, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Four hundred gold Spanish "pieces of eight," once the favorite of plunders of pirates, were sold at an auction here for \$400,000 today.

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HEATER IN LONDON

Sensationalizing the Dreyfus Affair

By John Walker

ONDON, Dec. 6 (IHT).—The pantomime season, that time grotesque fooling and gaudy ender, has begun a little early this year with a production that is best described as an enigma, a bombastic and dilapidated piece of work.

It is a vulgar, raucous evening of great levity and a lot of that wouldn't disgrace a B. DeMille epic. And it is much more enjoyable than the National Theatre as a worthy of serious attention, it is the "Grand Manoeuvres," which deals with the Dreyfus affair.

It is a time when Watergate can be seen, it may be salutary recall far more accomplished, or-ups from the past, if only a reminder that politicians are always appealed to patriotism and loyalty while indulging cynical power struggles and use the excuse of national unity to deprive individuals of their rights.

The program quotes Hannah's remark that the Dreyfus affair was "a kind of dress rehearsal for the performance of our time." The events depicted in the play remain shocking, Dreyfus, the Jewish French captain, is arrested and tried, getting military secrets to the Germans, found guilty on flimsy evidence and sent to Devil's Island. The subsequent retrials, to the judges preferring to see the truth and the army going documents to prove his guilt, is even more horrible.

British Invade the Broadway Scene

By Richard F. Shepard

NEW YORK (NYT).—Less than two years before the nation celebrates the bicentennial of the American Revolution, the British once again occupying New York, at least the part of it that is called Broadway theater.

About a third of all shows now staged here are British in origin, whether transplants of American productions or American reproductions of London originals. Among the seven most shows now on view are such as "Equus," "Sherlock Holmes" and "Scapino."

Most of the current crop of British imports has come from the British subsidized theaters rather than from the commercial West End. "Sherlock Holmes" and "London Assurance" are the productions of the Royal Shakespeare Company. The Na-

Yes the play does little to illuminate these events or to make any attempt to investigate the characters of those involved or to explain how and why they happened. It offers a cartoon-style history lesson, with stereotyped villains and heroes. The style of the play is based on satirical posters and cartoons of the period. Indeed, one scene—other-wise irrelevant to the main action and distracting in its length—is an animated version of a pair of drawings by Caran d'Ache showing a family mealtime disrupted by the discovery of the Dreyfus affair, with fights breaking out and furniture being overturned. Other scenes, too, draw directly on postcards and cartoons. But while they were side comments at the time on the main event, taking place in the courts, the play offers nothing more than these jokey reactions.

Michael Hickmore's production has all the vigor and pace one expects from him. But his energy has gone in disguising the nature of the play, dressing it up to distract the mind. Tiny scenes are interpolated for no other reason than to provide the opportunity for spectacle or for the employment of actors.

Madame Dreyfus has only to form a sentimental tableau at the front of the stage with her two young children, reading an appeal she has written to the Pope, than the lights go up at the back of the stage and there is the Pope—bearing up the letter. It is a scene that would not have been missed in an evening that lasts three hours.

The acting is as vigorous and

broad as the production. Paul Rogers is a coarse, amusing Major Henry, the army's dim intelligence officer who acts as narrator, and Mack Dignan provides a splendid caricature of pomposity and corruption as the war minister, General Mercier. Alan MacNaughton as Dreyfus is not given the opportunity to be anything but a passive martyr, yet conveys a quiet and moving dignity amid the melodramatic vaudevillean rampagings around him.

The evening ends with a shock. Dreyfus is presented with the Légion d'Honneur (fourth class), turns to the audience to show the yellow Star of David on his jacket; his family gather tearfully around him while above the image of the crucified Christ fades to be replaced by a Nazi soldier wearing a gas mask. But this shocks not so much for what it represents but because nothing in the play has prepared one dramatically for this moment. Instead of being moving, it becomes a cheap, sensational effect.

Although, I suppose, cheapness is not an accusation that should be flung at the National Theatre. Not in a season where the keynote has been conspicuous and unnecessary expenditure.

At the Albany, Dorothy Tutin is giving a fine performance in an excellent revival of J.M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." Barrie's bitterness, often a nauseous mixture, here works to good comic effect, helped by his sure sense of craftsmanship. What every woman knows is that she is responsible for the

success of her husband, a truth Barrie cunningly demonstrates in his comedy of a poor and ambitious scholar who agrees to marry a woman in return for the chance of an expensive education.

Miss Tutin, growing ever more radiant and intelligent as the play progresses, is a delight. As her humorless and arrogant husband, Peter Egan, is excellent,

managing to be both priggish and sympathetic. Other performances, too, maintain a high standard with Dorothy Reynolds, Bridget McCool and Roy Hannon providing nicely judged comic acting. Clifford Williams directs with great assurance and Peter Farmer provides a series of excellent settings for a surprisingly enjoyable evening.

As Christie's November sale in Geneva demonstrated, the market for fine jewelry is still exceptionally buoyant.

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Alfred Dreyfus, the subject of A.K. Ellis's new play "Grand Manoeuvres."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"In the Room Room Room" by David Rabe had its first production at the hands of Joseph Papp and the New York Shakespeare Festival last year—it was one of the season's most controversial plays. Clive Barnes says, being both praised and maligned. As Papp and the author admitted at the time, it needed more work. "Papp sent it back to the drawing board"—and it had a production out of New York. Now it has reopened in New York at the Anspacher. "Something like 25 per cent of the play is new," Barnes says, but "the result is not that much different. What was once a bad production of a bad play has become a good production of a moderately bad play." The heroine is Chrissy, "a largely marituate girl with a naturally sweet nature... one of nature's losers." Ellen Greene is "brilliant" in the lead, "touching-

Films

"Death and the Devil," a new film by Stephen Dwoskin, is based on the German play of the same name by Frank Wedekind. "Aside

ly vulnerable and wholly credible," Barnes finds the rest of the cast (including Tom Quinn as Chrissy's father and Gwen-dolyn Brown as a dance captain with lesbian tendencies) good. But the central fault of the play remains: the heroine "is just not very interesting. She is a cliché expert testifying on life." Robert Hedley directed.

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Will Also Get a Share in Company

U.K. to Bail Out Leyland Motors

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—The U.K. government has agreed to bail out Leyland Motors, a major British motor company, after it was announced it would take a 50% stake in the giant motor company.

Firms to Stay Separate

Peugeot Takes Over Control of the Citroën Auto Concern

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—Peugeot has announced it will take over control of Citroën, a joint venture between Peugeot and Renault, which controls Citroën today.

Share Offer Set

The 1968 agreement linking Peugeot with the state-owned Renault will be maintained and, if necessary, be adapted to the new situation, the announcement added.

In conclusion of the operation, Renault will own initially a 40% share of Citroën, Peugeot announced. Within a year, however, Peugeot will be the principal shareholder in Citroën "through a joint deci-

for help. Financial sources said it urgently needed \$50 million just to keep going for next year alone.

Observers saw the rescue operation as typical of the way in which the U.K. government, urged on by a strong left wing, plans to help industry while simultaneously increasing state ownership to mould a more socialist Britain.

Some Labor members cheered when Industry Secretary of State Anthony Benn, one of the most left-wing members of the government, spoke of public ownership while announcing today's plans in Parliament. There were immediate protests from the opposition Conservatives.

Mr. Benn said the government was arranging for more money to be made available to Leyland, which employs 180,000 workers

but says it has no plans for large-scale redundancies or closure. Mr. Benn said he was satisfied his immediate plans would enable Leyland to keep going.

He added: "In response to the company's request for support for their investment program, the government also intends to introduce longer term arrangements, including a measure of public ownership."

Full Take-Over Seen

Many observers believed the government would become the majority shareholder in British Leyland, and there was speculation that the firm might be headed for full nationalization. London newspapers carried reports that the company needed massive cash aid and that perhaps hundreds of millions of pounds of state money might have to be injected into its future investment program.

Questioned by the Opposition

about his plans, Mr. Benn said: "If the government is required to pay a substantial sum of money into British Leyland it is quite right that the taxpayer, in making that contribution, should get with it an appropriate measure of public control and accountability. I don't think the taxpayer should be put at special disadvantages compared with other investors."

British Leyland shares are at an all-time low and were quoted today at six and a half pence. Two years ago they were worth more than 80 pence.

Mr. Benn said a high-level team would be appointed to advise the government about the company's situation and prospects and would



Anthony Benn

also consult the company and the trade unions.

The team will be headed by Sir Don Ryder, who is resigning as the head of the Reed international business complex to become full-time industrial adviser to the government.

Informed sources say Sir Don will also head Britain's proposed National Enterprise Board—a body which will organize the regeneration of British industry.

The appointment of Sir Don as government adviser caused a row in the Labor party when it was announced last night. The party's left wing said in a statement that

it was an attempt to undermine Labor's commitment to a massive extension of public ownership.

Sir Don, according to informed sources, believes that industry has been unnecessarily hystericized with some of its "deliberate about back-door nationalization." He feels the government has as much right as any other institution to demand a stake in return for handing out its money.

Sir Don has also said he supports the idea of Britain's mixed economy, a part-public, part-private system which Mr. Wilson has also pledged himself to preserve.

World Economic Recovery Seen in Mid-1975

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—A worldwide recovery of economic activity is unlikely to come before mid-1975, the Common Market commission forecast today.

In the United States, the commission said, a revival should not be expected "until after the summer."

Most other industrialized countries probably will have a further decline in economic growth in the coming months, the commission said in its December report on the economic situation.

For the EEC, the commission said the outlook is full of uncertainty. It said there are strong reasons to believe that economic growth in the EEC as a whole will be very weak in the 1975 first half.

Norway Tax Shocks Firms

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—Norway's reported proposal for a new tax structure for its North Sea oil properties, with an upper limit of 80 per cent, has "really shocked the oil companies," all industry sources said today.

The companies are "searching for the motivation" in the proposals which they fear are designed to discourage development on the Norwegian North Sea.

The Norwegian government is said to have stated, however, that the proposals are tentative and open to negotiation.

The oil companies reportedly have been asked to present their comments on the proposals on Dec. 13. The Norwegian Ministries of Industry and Finance would then make their recommendations to the cabinet for a new tax bill.

Under the reported proposal, the normal Norwegian tax rate of 51 per cent would apply to profits on all oil sold at \$2.75 a barrel. Profits on oil sold at a higher price would be subject to an additional 40-per-cent tax.

Added to royalties, this would amount to more than 90 per cent of profits being taxed, industry sources said.

With the possible exception of Phillips Petroleum Co., which began development before inflation began to run away with exploration and development costs, no oil company can possibly sell Norwegian oil at as low as \$3.75 a barrel, the sources said.

growth rates will decline in Austria, Sweden and Spain; they will remain stagnant in Switzerland, but in Norway, benefiting from an oil boom, the rate is likely to expand more rapidly, according to the report.

Britain should expect a modest growth in the major components of demand during the 1975 first half. Little slowing was seen in the rate of increases in prices.

In October, retail prices climbed at a 17.1-per-cent annual rate in Britain, the report noted. The jobless rate, currently 2.7 per cent, may exceed 3 per cent next year.

A small reduction in the British current account deficits is anticipated, the report said.

In France, the economic slowdown is likely to continue in 1975 and may contribute to reduced economic pressures. This, the commission said, would help reduce the trade deficit and could make employment problems more acute.

In West Germany, the stimulus provided by the public sector would boost activities but a general economic revival in that country depended largely on a distinct improvement in the investment climate, the commission said.

As to Italy, the commission said there was hope that in the early months of 1975 there may be signs of a slowing of inflation, currently running at more than 24 per cent. Production and em-

ployment in Italy are likely to be much weaker in the coming months than they were in mid-1974.

In the Netherlands, the commission predicted an accelerated growth next year due to the government's expansionist policy. But, it added, a slackening in inflation was unlikely.

In Belgium and Luxembourg, a slowdown in the rate of economic expansion must be expected in the near future while prices will go on rising at a very rapid pace, the report said.

N.Y. Bank Loans Increase

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Business loans at major New York City banks continued to increase in the week ended Wednesday, but their rise was smaller than a week earlier, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

The money supply increased slightly, and banks in the Federal Reserve System became somewhat less cramped for reserves that they must hold and they also reduced their borrowing from the Fed.

The increase in commercial and industrial loans during the last banking week was the ninth in the last 10 weeks. Over this period, business loans have expanded \$1.39 billion, and they have risen more than \$2.5 billion since midyear, well above the \$1.3 billion increase in the corresponding period of 1973.

Of the \$2.5-billion increase in loans over the last five months, more than \$1.1 billion came from borrowing by gas and electric utility companies. Again during the latest banking week, these

Jobless Rise Hits Wall Street Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Reacting to a tide of unfavorable news, New York Stock Exchange prices tumbled to their second straight sharp loss today.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.66 points to close at 571.50, following a drop of 11.58 points yesterday. The Dow was off 11.58 at 3 o'clock.

Today's close marked the indicator's lowest closing level since Oct. 26, 1962, when it closed at 569.02.

The index has lost over 40 points this week.

Losers overwhelmed gainers by a better than 5 to 1 margin. Volume expanded to 15.5 million shares from 12.89 million yesterday.

The market got off to a bad start following news that November's unemployment rate soared to 6.5 from 6 per cent in October.

Brokers said that although the November rise had been mostly anticipated, the fact that it is the highest rate in 13 years underscores the continuing softness in the economy.

The market made a feeble attempt to hold its losses to a modest level around midday when the Dow Jones industrial average leveled off, down about 5 points.

But the downward trend picked up momentum in mid-afternoon as several companies announced more layoffs and plant closings, brokers noted.

With recession worries continuing to dominate investor thinking, "the only way to get the market out of the doldrums is for some strong and urgent action on the economic front to restore investor confidence," one analyst commented.

Phillips Petroleum skidded 5 3/4 to 36 1/2 in heavy turnover. After an opening delay due to an imbalance of orders, the issue opened sharply lower.

Reports that Norway has proposed a 90-per-cent tax on oil profits derived from the country's North Sea properties were cited. Phillips has a big stake in the North Sea.

Also active and lower were Westinghouse, off 1/8 to 8 1/2, Texas Instruments 3/8 to 65 1/2, Owens-Corning Fiberglass 3/4 to 26 1/2 and Emerson Electric 1/8 to 22 1/4.

Most oil, retail chain, and drug stocks were swept downward. Some losing issues included Exxon off 1/4 to 59 5/8, March 2 1/2 to 60 1/2, Bristol-Myers 2 to 44 3/4, Sears, Roebuck 1/4 to

Dow Index Falls To 12-Year Low

43 3/8 and Atlantic Richfield 1 7/8 to 85 3/4. Atlantic Richfield's Canadian unit said it is pulling out of the "synerude" oil sands project in Canada and estimated a \$20-million writeoff as a result.

American Agromonics was the most active issue, rising 3/8 to 11 1/2.

General Electric gave up 1 to

33 5/8. It announced it will lay off 2,900 more employees at its Louisville plant next month.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 1.13 to 59.13.

In Chicago soybean and soybean oil futures declined the limit for the third time in five sessions on the Board of Trade.

Corn futures also were down the limit, the second time in a week. In soybeans, the loss was 20 cents a bushel and in corn 10 cents. Soybean oil lost 100 points, or 1 cent a pound.

Many U.S. Businessmen See Wage and Price Curbs in '75

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—A number of leading industrialists and businessmen fear wage and price controls will be imposed by the Ford administration by the middle of next year.

Although the executives say they oppose controls, they note that inflation and political pressures make them increasingly likely.

"I don't know of a single colleague in business who isn't worried about controls," said Harold Mohler, chairman of Hershey Food Corp.

About a dozen businessmen were interviewed as they convened yesterday for the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Some said prices are being raised in anticipation of controls, so that they would not be frozen for an extended period at possibly unprofitable levels. A small minority of the officials interviewed said they think inflation is easing and the pressure for controls might dissipate by next summer.

Curbs 'Perhaps Probable'

Most, however, echoed the sentiments of James Henderson, a vice-president of Shell Oil Co., who said he believes widespread controls are "possible, perhaps probable."

"The president of a large equipment manufacturing company in the Middle West, who asked for anonymity, said he believes controls are almost inevitable."

"I suspect we're going to have controls by June and that's generally what businessmen think," he said. "There's no doubt in my mind that there has been a great deal of pricing in anticipation of controls."

The head of a large consumer product company in California agreed. "Like many others, I'm afraid they may be on the way by the middle of 1975," he said.

Brussels Bank Estimates Loss

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Banque de Bruxelles' losses on unauthorized foreign exchange operations, announced in October, will be closer to 1.5 billion francs (\$40 million) than to the 600 million previously estimated, a spokesman said today.

Final figures for the loss will probably be known in January and it should be possible to estimate net profit for the year ending March 31 during February, the spokesman said.

Terms for the proposed merger between Banque de Bruxelles and Banque Lambert will be set in the light of the known loss figure and the estimated net profit, he said.

Japan Shipbuilders in Crisis

By Junnosuke Ofusa

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Despite the seeming boom in the world's leading shipbuilding industry, a financial crisis is brewing.

Shipbuilders believe they are in more serious trouble today than ever as a result of the impact of quadrupled oil prices and inflation.

Financial losses have already started, with the shipbuilders' association estimating a loss of \$3.3 billion so far. They grow larger by the time a new construction are started in the next few years.

Shipyards here and most in Japan have plenty of orders for the present. The backlog of orders for export ships alone comes to 53 million tons.

But 96 per cent of those orders were contracted when oil prices were low, before the oil crisis began in the fall of 1973.

Orders dropping off already is on the horizon. Orders for new ships in the six months of fiscal 1974, which began April 1, amounted to only five million tons, a drop of 64 per cent from a year earlier.

Inflation has pushed up the cost of production by 40 per cent. There has been a marked

climb in the price of materials, including steel plates, and wages have increased 30 per cent.

Japanese shipbuilders realize that it will be impossible to get the added cost from foreign ship owners who placed their orders with Japanese shipyards as a hedge against inflation.

"We cannot take an optimistic view of the financial situation this dockyard will face in a few years, since most of our backlog of orders enough for more than two years' work had been received before the oil crisis," said Lettaro Mikumoto, general superintendent of the Chiba shipyard.

"Japanese shipbuilders will execute their contracts to uphold their honor and reputation, despite heavy financial losses they may sustain by inflation," an executive of the Japan Shipbuilders Association said.

Japan's six major shipbuilders registered sizable gains in sales, but their earnings either leveled off or dropped in the half year ended Sept. 30.

Under the reported proposal, the normal Norwegian tax rate of 51 per cent would apply to profits on all oil sold at \$2.75 a barrel. Profits on oil sold at a higher price would be subject to an additional 40-per-cent tax.

Added to royalties, this would amount to more than 90 per cent of profits being taxed, industry sources said.

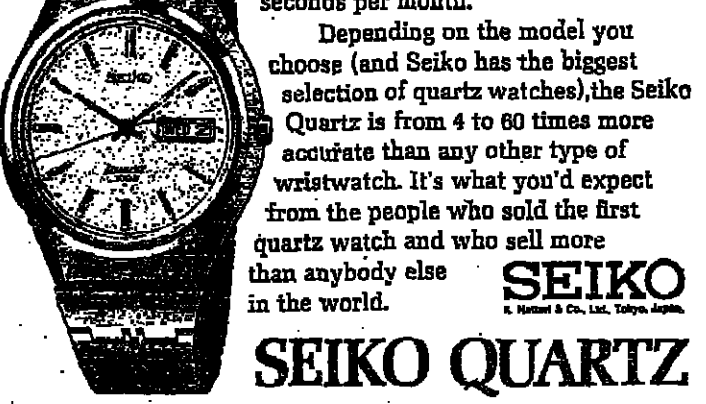
With the possible exception of Phillips Petroleum Co., which began development before inflation began to run away with exploration and development costs, no oil company can possibly sell Norwegian oil at as low as \$3.75 a barrel, the sources said.

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